HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,023—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
‡ ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "
‡ SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
P.&O. HYDASPES	3926	450	R. Gordon	25th "
‡ ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
‡ SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	15th " Saturday.
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	22nd Sept.
‡ ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	29th "
P.&O. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
P.&O. SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
‡ ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
P.&O. HIMALAYA	6826	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Alexandria before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

9th Aug.	23rd Aug.	6th Sept.	20th Sept.
4th Oct.	18th Oct.	1st Nov.	

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,899	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
LINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th August.
SEKLA	F. Kossovich	4,223	350	9th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
Issued by either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste viâ St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
P. & O. ACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnigg	4,250	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Custom House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
22nd Aug., 20th September and 18th Oct.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO,
Agent
Custom House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 25th, 1893.

CITY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF KHIOS	T. Macpherson	3245	5th Aug.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, has all the latest improvements, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidship. Fun and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1893.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE following STEAMER having ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR WILL SAIL as under :—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SAFARI	Asthausen	1,432	5th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.
The Steamer is loading in Victoria Dock, No. 15 Shed.
For Freight and Passage apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 1st August, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
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INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 9th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 6th August, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahreen, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 5th August, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., R. B. KING,
CALCUTTA. HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
* SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	29th "
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,451	2nd October.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. * Has Electric Light throughout.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 31, 1893.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FAR FAR AND AWAY THE BEST ! !
MOTHER DUDLEY'S
"CHELLANGE" TOOTH-ACHE CURE.

GIVES instantaneous relief in Tooth and Ear-ache no matter however severe and arising through whatever cause. Saves extraction and brings sound and refreshing sleep.
4s. 6d. per case, with Directions, of all Chemists.

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FOR SALE.
ONE new ENGLISH-BUILT CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, spring seats &c., by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new single seated Office Brougham, with brake suitable for one or pair, by Windover.
One new stylish Victoria, hung on half C. spring behind, by Windover.
One second-hand four wheels Dog-cart, light and stylish, by Windover.
One second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton in very good order, with folding steps and removeable hood, light and stylish, by Fulker.
Second-hand Landaus, Victorias, and Broughams by other well known makers.
Houses furnished with latest style neat furniture.
A fresh consignment of best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.
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"A" QUALITY (CAVENDISH BRAND).
Solid Ivory Balance Handles.

	Cash. Rs. a	Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives ...Per Doz.	39 0	44 0
Dessert Knives ... ,,	33 0	37 8

"B" QUALITY (CAVENDISH BRAND).
Solid Ivory Balance Handles.

Table Knives ...Per Doz.	31 0	35 0
Dessert Knives ... ,,	23 0	27 0

L'AFRICAINE IVORY (IVORINE), (CAVENDISH BRAND).

Table Knives ...Per Doz.	24 0	27 0
Dessert Knives ... ,,	20 0	22 8

Buckhorn Handled Knives and Forks.

Table Knives ...Per Doz.	11 0	12 8
Dessert Knives ... ,,	9 0	10 0
Table Forks ... ,,	5 4	5 12
Dessert Forks ... ,,	4 8	5 0

Meat Carvers, Game Carvers, and Steels in all the above Patterns.
Catalogues are supplied free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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ARTISTS' COLOURS, Oil Tubes, from As. 4 ; Water Colour Tubes, Cakes or Pans, from As. 5 ; Sables, Mediums, &c., at low prices.
MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, **AND MATERIALS.** FORT, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S "TASTE, FIT & FINISH." DRESS.
THE CHOICE OF MATERIALS PRODUCED THIS SEASON :—
THE LARGEST STOCK OF HIGH CLASS STYLISH GOODS.

LOUNGE SUITS ..... from Rs.	35
VISITING SUITS ..... ,, ,,	60
DRESS SUITS ..... ,, ,,	75

OUR "SPECIALITE."—RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

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OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES
Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES
Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy ! to the end.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

ENGLISH NON-SECRET REMEDIES.

COMPOUND DAMIANA PILLS.
Composed of genuine extract of Damiana, Nuxvomica, Cocoa and Phosphorus in most suitable Doses. The best Nerve, Muscle and Brain Tonic ever known, Rs. 2-8.

COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA PILLS.
The ingredients entered into the composition of these valuable Blood-purifying Preparations are compound extract of Sarsaparilla, Stilingia, Iodine, Salts, and extract of Colocynth. Is the best known Blood-purifyer and well-known preparations for Pimples, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Blotches, Tumours, Boils, Ringworm, Sores, Ulcers, Scrofula and other Skin Eruptions arising through any cause. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

EMULSION OF PURE CODLIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.
The preparation contains in most suitable doses of pure Codliver Oil, Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potash, Iron and Magnesia in an easily digestible and perfectly palatable form. Compares favourably with preparations of its kind in quality and effect over disorders for which it is prescribed. Its virtues as a renovator of the system and curative agent are now fully established. Re. 1 per Bottle.

☞ Beware of Spurious Imitation of the above Preparations.
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☞ TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
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TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS—Havanas, Manilla, India, and Burmah.
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.
N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations please to observe that each genuine box of the Co.'s celebrated and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a facsimile of their Signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and the name of the Co. above the door. Please observe the Address the same.
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RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
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A RECIPE FOR MAKING
PROFESSOR JAMES DE FONTENAY'S
(Late Perfumer to the Court of France)
Registered from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.—**PIANOFORTES.**

THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM :—

	Cash price. Rs. as.	For 12 months per month. Rs. as.	For 24 months per month. Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example :—

Cash Price of Piano...Rs. 875
By Cash in advance ... ,, 275
Balance... ,, 600
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase..... ,, 72
Total... ,, 672
=12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.

12 Months' purchase-value of Piano .....Rs. 672
or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months ..... ,, 40
Total... ,, 712=24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' COCA WINE
A MOST POWERFUL BRAIN AND NERVE RESTORER. Strengthens the Mental and Physical Powers, assuages Thirst, and possesses excellent Tonic Properties. Strongly Recommended for SLEEPLESSNESS, HEADACHE, AND OVER-FATIGUE.
Price Rs. 2-4 per Bottle. [Extract from a Letter.] MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
DEAR SIRS,—Your Coca Wine had a marvellous effect on me. It has quite set me up after thirty years' residence in India.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

"BACHELOR'S JARS"
Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be re-filled. This description of package is very popular on the Bengal side. Price is economical and Jars can be fitted with plated Taps.
PRICE per Gallon, Rs. 14-4 and Rs. 11-8.
VALUE of Jars allowed if returned undamaged and carriage-paid.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS :—**MESSRS. BEYNON & CO.**

BLANC DE CAMELLIA ! An elegant and very delicate Powder, quite invisible on the skin, perfectly harmless and imparting a high degree of Smoothness, Softness and Fineness. Pink or White, Re. 1-4.
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BADHAM PILE & COMPANY'S "PERFECTUM."
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CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.
Cash Prices.

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WHITE DRILL for Polo	11	4
WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	11	4
WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13	8
WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20	0
DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	25	0
FANCY WHIPCORD	25	0
SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BEAUTY CHARM ! Preferred by the Leading Beauties of the Day for preserving, improving and beautifying the Complexion and rendering the Skin smooth, soft and blooming Pink or White, Re. 1-4.
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PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 4 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

A Theatrical Performance, with the object of Starting an

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

For Bombay, will take place
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 3RD AUGUST.
THE PIECES TO BE PRODUCED ARE:
The Drama, in Two Acts, by H. T. Craven, entitled
MEG'S DIVERSION;
And the Farce, in One Act, by John Maddison Morton, entitled
BETSY BAKER,
OR
TOO ATTENTIVE BY HALF.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will take part:—

Miss G. GRIFFITHS.		Mr. CROMMELIN.	
" LONG.	"	LOWNDES.	
" NICHOLSON.	"	MACLEOD.	
" STEVENS.	"	NICHOLSON.	

COLONEL EMPSON, R. A.

Performance to Commence at 9-30 P.M.

BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE OFFICER COMMANDING,

The BAND of the Marine Battalion will be in Attendance.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and from PAY SERGEANTS of Companies.

	Rs.		Rs.
Orchestra Stalls	4	Pit Stalls.....	2
Dress Circle	3	Back Seats.....	1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform (and their Families, if tickets are taken beforehand) Half-price to Pit Stalls and Back Seats.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE THIRD CONCERT

of the Season 1892-93
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST,
at 9-30 P. M.,
WHEN COWEN'S
"THE ROSE MAIDEN"
Will be Performed.

Seats can be Secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s on and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Unreserved Rs. 2.

"BOWEN" M. E. CHURCH.
"BUILDING FUND" SOCIAL.

AN EXCELLENT PROGRAMME of Choice Music by a Choir—Bands of Children—Vocal & Instrumental, has been prepared.
BISHOP J. M. THOBURN will Deliver an ADDRESS.
To Commence 8 p.m.
Tickets: 8 Annas each.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, August 2, 1893.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MONROE," arrived from GLASSOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

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FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
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NOTICE.

I THE Undersigned have Entered into a Contract with MULLA ABDULKYUM MULLA TYEBKHAN for the PURCHASE of the "WADI," comprising one large Bungalow, one small Bungalow, one Kitchen Room, one Well, and all the Trees, &c., in the Village of Doomus, situated in the District of Sachin, near Surat, belonging to late TYEBKHAN ALLIBHOY, admeasuring about 7-8 "Bigaas," and bounded as follows:—

On the North, by the compound of Mullaji Saheb's Wadi, on the South by Public Road, on the West by the Government vacant Ground, and on the East by the Public Road and Government Chowki.

It is therefore hereby notified that anyone having a claim or title upon the above Wadi by virtue of legacy, pressa, purchase, mortgage or of any nature must be made known in writing to the Undersigned within 14 Days after date hereof and that the same will be considered null and void after expiration of this period.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1893.

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NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. BEYNON & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay, our LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS, and all orders for less than 1 doz. Bottles or 2 doz. Half Bottles of any particular Brand will be executed by Messrs. Beynon & Co., at our advertised quotations, they having been fully Stocked with our well-known Wines, etc.

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To date ..... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods of Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1831	£4,573,229	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,053

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See article of the Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,055
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mort.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EUROPEAN BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	$)
Chartr Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	2 0
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,600	00	all	Rs. 25	408
Anglo-Indian	1,215		100	5	60
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	30	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	350
Bunsi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	990
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	6,000	700		Rs. 15	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Dirol Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	360
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	450
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	630
Hingughat Mill	700	800	500	40	66
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	765
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khatau Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	830
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,445
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,460
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,000	70	1,525
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Orient	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	375
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills	600	500	500	R 40	575
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,225
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	390
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,00	50	500
Vishnuker Lukhmishandas Mill Co Ld.	950	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Wadia Mills	1,400	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	475
PRESS COMPANIES. Yearly, Rs					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurlachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	...	300
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	105
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	125
Bombay City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	240
Dast Indian	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	275
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	1,200
Fort	615	2600	2,500	Rs. 35	110
French	300	500	all	100	1,20
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	440
Hingoli Press	750	400	all	50	475
Co. Ld	240	450	450	25	115
Khanagaum				32½	360
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	63	87
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	112
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	402
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 324	210
New Beraar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	570
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 17	117
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	500	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	540
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	75	227
Volkart	...	1,00	1600	Rs. 100	950
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Backhay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	87xd
apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co, Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,550	270	4,425
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62½	67½	1,075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	910
Deccan Ice Co.,	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B. Karani & Co, Ld	2,00	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	330
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	190
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	475
Prince of Wales Fisheries Steam Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.,	2,500	100	100	9	11
Southwell and Austin, Ld	1,600	100	100	9	50
	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100	100	10	63
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	20		18½ Exd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-13	
China Leaf	"	24-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24	"
Do. do. new	"	23-14	"
Australia do.	"	24-6	
Bombay do.	"	24-7	
English Sovereigns	"	15-12	
Do. Dracons	"	15-10	
Bar Silver 17 Betternoss	"	102	
Do. 17½ do.	"	102-8	
Carolus Dollars	"	108	Nominal.
Arcian do.	"	200	"
Five Francs	"	200	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Novelty Theatre, Amateur Dramatic Performance, 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—La Seyne (s), from Aden; Canton (s), London; and Clan Monroe (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi; and Ehrenfels (s), Hamburg, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Canton entered the dock yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE PRINCE.—Kumar Shri Ramsinhji of Rajpipla arrived in Bombay, and has put up in Apollo Hotel.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—Mr. Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett has forwarded a donation of Rs. 100 to the above institution.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Satrunjee, Hooseinee, LaSeyne, Ethelaide, and Clan Monroe entered to-day, and the German man-of-war Seeadler left the dock yesterday.

RANGERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—The following team will play with the North Lancashire Regiment to-day:—Full-back, Winkler; three-quarter backs, F. Waller, T. Reed, and J. Waller; half-backs, Kelly and Lund; forwards, Roberts, Good, Fido, White, Aldridge, Owen, Sell, Beesley, Pearcey, Myatt, Simmonds, and Spencer.

THEFT AT MAZAGON.—Jhadavji Moolji, a Khoja shopkeeper, at Matharpacady Road, Mazagon, reports to the police that on the night of Tuesday, between 11 p.m. and 2 a.m., while he was absent at a Mijalis at H. H. Aga Khan's compound, some one entered his shop by opening the lock with a duplicate key, and stole gold and silver ornaments, some pieces of wearing apparel, cash, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 167-4.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Muneerkhan Babankhan, a dealer in silver and pewter articles, and a native of Dehli, who came to Bombay about nine days ago and put up at the Falkland Road *dharamsala*, has made a report to the police, that on the 28th ultimo at about 10 a.m., he entrusted to a servant of his, named Hyder, aged eighteen years, a box containing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 100, and went to the Crawford Markets, but on his return at about 12 noon on the same day, he found that his servant had absconded with the box and its contents.

A FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Chuckla Street, on the body of a girl, named Koolsumbee, aged two years, the daughter of one Abdool Rahim, a Hindoostani teacher, residing on the second floor of a house in that locality. At about 10 a.m. yesterday, while the mother was engaged in cooking her meal, the deceased who was playing with her elder sister in the front room, got upon a cot and tried to look out of a window, over-looking a chawl, when she lost her balance, and fell on the pavement below, fracturing her skull and bleeding from the nose, and died on the spot. A verdict, in accordance with the above facts, was recorded.

M. E. CHURCH OF INDIA.—Bishop J. M. Thoburn of this persuasion is expected in Bombay to-morrow, to preside over the District Conference of the Bombay District, at which details of all the work (spiritual, financial, educational, and philanthropical) carried out under the Presiding Elder, the Rev. J. E. Robinson, and his staff of Missionaries, will be examined and reported upon. The Methodists of Bombay are utilising the opportunity of the Bishop's presence, to hold a large social function, in connection with their "Building Fund," to be held as advertised elsewhere, in the Bowen Church, on Friday evening, to commence at 8 o'clock. An excellent programme of choice music, by a choir, solos, instrumental and vocal, has been arranged, and Bishop Thoburn will deliver a special address. The meeting we are informed is open to the public.

WELL MERITED COMPLIMENTS.—In connection with the two murders, the one of Karimbux Ellahibux, a dock labourer, and the other of his kept mistress Salima, committed at Grant Road, on the mornings of the 9th and 15th April last, Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, yesterday, called at his office Byculla, Superintendent McDermott and Inspector Briscoe and Constable Good, and complimented them for the creditable manner in which the police officers worked up the inquiry, and arrested the two murderers, named Mohideen and Alimahomed Dadoo. It will be remembered that at the last Criminal Sessions, presided over by Mr. Justice Parsons, the former was sentenced to five years' rigorous impresonment on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of Cureembux Ellahibux, while the latter was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Salima woman. Mr. Vincent also distributed Rs. 100 amongst five townspeople for assisting the police in the inquiry.

CONVICTION OF A RECEIVER OF A STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli Akbaralli, Superintendent of the detective police, brought on remand Ali Mahomedkhan Sahibkhan, a resident of Poona, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of dishonestly receiving and retaining four pearls, valued at Rs. 10,000, the property of Abdool Aziz bin Luttiff, a Mogul pearl merchant, residing at Khetwady, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Dinshaw Davar watched the proceeding on behalf of the pearl merchant. After recording some further evidence, the Magistrate framed the charge against the accused of dishonestly retaining the four pearls, and of voluntarily assisting in disposing of the same. The accused, in his defence, said that he was trumped up charge, brought against him by the police. He never saw the pearls nor the currency notes, and that he went to the house of the Brahmin Kelkar to gamble, and while he was there, some persons rushed out from a room behind, with pearls and currency notes in their hands. When he was arrested the Sirdar told him (the accused) to say that the pearls belonged to his brother, and the Sirdar would get his release. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MILL-HANDS STRIKE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a large number of operatives of the Jubilee Mill struck work on account of a notice being issued to the effect that a certain reduction would be effected in their wages. No sooner had this notice been posted on the board at the mill premises than the labourers stopped work, and met at the entrance of the mill. After some deliberation they resolved to proceed to the agents' office and represent their grievance personally. They all in a body marched from the mill to the agents' office in Church Gate Street, Fort. The army of labourers caused a deal of bewilderment to the residents and business-men in the locality, by their sudden and unusual appearance. They at once went to the agent of the mill, and complained that it would be a great hardship upon them if the agents gave effect to their resolution and reduced ten pice in a rupee for the work they did. They complained that it was very unfair and inequitable to reduce the wages, of the Jubilee Mill's employes, while those of other mills continued to receive their wages in full. They demanded immediate redress of their grievance, which would be very telling upon such poor people as the mill-hands. The agents replied that theirs was not the only mill that had reduced the mill-hands' wages but certain other mills had also given the same notice to their employes; and that a reduction was not only to be effected in the wages of the mill-hands only but the manager, agents, muccadums, &c., would also receive less salary in proportion. The men on strike did not think this explanation enough, but they went to their respective places with the stipulation that if they were not satisfied upon the point that other mills had also done the same thing they would not return to work the next morning.

The agents again assured them that the other mills had also made a reduction, and they hope the men will return to work this morning, as usual.

THE case of Elahi Buksh *versus* the Secretary of State was continued at Lahore on the 28th instant. The most important witness examined was Dr. Evans, who, in company with Dr. Perry, made an examination of the plaintiff on the 14th and 17th instant. The conclusions arrived at by these gentlemen was summarised by them as follows: Moulvie Elahi Buksh is suffering from disease of the nervous system of a very serious kind, which, we believe, will render him unable to resume his former occupation, and will tend to shorten his life. Having perused the certificates given by other medical men in this case, and having carefully inquired into the history of the case, we are of opinion that the disease has been caused by, and is the result of, an injury to the spinal cord caused by the railway accident on the 3rd December 1891.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE KISSONDASS *alias* BHANASHETT CHATURDAS.

Mr. Macpherson, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, and in doing so said, that the insolvent was not able to put in a proper schedule as the books of account were with the other partners.

His lordship refused to grant the application, on the ground that the schedule filed in the court was not a proper schedule.

RE ISWARDAS AMRATLAL.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, moved for the release of his client from jail. He said that, on the last occasion when a similar application was made, it was refused, as the insolvent had not filed his schedule in respect of his personal dealings. He had now filed a new schedule, and had done all he could to purge the contempt. He was committed to jail for disobeying the orders of Mr. Justice Farran, but he was not at that time in a position to carry out the orders of the Court, inasmuch, as it was very difficult for him to obtain the books of account, which were in the possession of his partners. The Official Assignee had asked the partners to tender the books of account, but they declined to do so, on the ground that they were not adjudicated.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of an apposing creditor, said that his lordship had made the rule absolute, and the insolvent was ordered to pay the costs of the rule. The question to be determined by the court now, was whether the insolvent had done all he could to purge the contempt. The insolvent had not filed his schedule in respect of his personal dealings, and as the books of his personal dealings had not yet been deposited, the insolvent was not entitled to have his release.

His lordship asked if the insolvent was not sent to jail for not filing his schedule?

Mr. Manker, replying in the affirmative, observed that this was the third application made in the matter, and the costs were not paid.

Mr. Lang, said that the costs were not taxed.

Mr. Manker, said he had no objection to the release of the insolvent from jail if he paid the costs.

After some further discussion, his lordship granted Mr. Lang's application, remarking that the schedule was a proper one, and the insolvent had done all he could in the matter.

RE NARRONDAS TULSIDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Browne and Moir, for the Official Assignee, asked for a fortnight's postponement of the hearing of the rule nisi granted on the 12th July last, and for the postponement of the examination of the insolvent and his witnesses, on the ground that the affidavits were sent to them only last evening, and they had no time to reply. Mr. Inverarity, he said, who represented the other side, had desired him to have the examination postponed.

His Lordship made an order to postpone the hearing of the rule for a fortnight, and the examination of the insolvent for three weeks.

RE BOMONJEE EDALJEE SONAWALLA.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, Pestonjee Dinshaw, applied for a fortnight's adjournment of the hearing.

Mr. Vicajee, for the insolvent, had no objection to the adjournment asked for, but he applied for an interim order during the interval, as there was every fear of the insolvent being arrested.

The insolvent was granted an interim order, and the matter was adjourned for a fortnight.

RE POPAT SANGJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, as writs of arrest were out against him.

Oomersey Khimjee, a creditor, appeared in person to oppose the application. He said the insolvent had a house at Jamnager of the value of Rs. 2,000; that he was able to read and write: that he had seen him write his name on documents on which monies were advanced to him; and that he had told the court a false story in regard to his signature. The opposing creditor produced the insolvent's signatures for inspection.

On the insolvent being questioned, he denied having signed the documents, and maintained that he did not know to read or write.

His lordship granted an interim order, directing the opposing creditor to make his opposition at the time of the hearing.

RE JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE CABINET-MAKER.

Mr. Manker, applied for a month's extension of the interim order, on the ground that the insolvent was suffering from paralysis. His lordship granted the application.

RE THOMAS MURRAY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for the usual rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why he should not be granted his discharge. The application was granted.

RE EBRAHIM YAKUB.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule.

RE VENAYEK WASUDEO.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE JANKIBAI AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, his lordship granted the insolvents an interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges: Gangjee Kesheo Lohana: Nanabhai Luxmon Kahanker and another; Jaitha Hunsraj Kutchee; Nanjee Khetsey Lohana; Govind Dadajee Anjarker; Parashram, *alias* Purshotum Wittoba and others; Shevana Ellapa Kamati; Damodhar Nanabhai Khatri; Oodhavji Virpal and another; George Greehen Greenman; Buldeo Dipnarayen Takwari; John Frank Maidment; and Govind Bharar Mamanker.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

IMPERATRIX VS. DYAMA MALAPPA.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. A. R. Bonus, first-class magistrate at Dharwar, who, in January last, found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed to the Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who dismissed the appeal.

The facts of the case were that, on the 9th August 1892, one Karia bin Lingapa was admitted into Hubli Hospital, suffering from several wounds, one of which was a very severe one, which might have been inflicted with a hatchet, and the minor ones with a sickle. The complainant swore that the appellant and another person inflicted those wounds, that they and others, assaulted him in consequence of a quarrel he had with one Ranapa regarding the trespass of his cattle on the complainant's land. The motive for the assault was a standing dispute as to the right of occupancy of the land. The story of the complainant was very fully corroborated, and went to show that he was murderously assaulted by some six or eight persons, including the accused and Ranapa, respectively armed with an axe and a sickle. The evidence left no doubt that the common object of the assailants was to cause grievous hurt, if not death. Grievous hurt was actually caused, so that all the assailants were legally guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Two of the men mentioned as being among the assailants had absconded. The accused tried to prove an alibi, which was not established for any particular date. For savage assaults like this, which were far too common in the district, Mr. Bonus saw no reason for not passing the severest sentence he could, and that was two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, rejected the application for revision.

A DESPERATE DACOIT.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAOJEE BHAGHU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Assistant Session Judge of Satara, who, in January last, convicted the accused of committing dacoity in two instances, and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for the two offences. The sentence was confirmed by Mr. Walker, Sessions Judge of Satara. Mr. Wasudeo R. Joglikar appeared for the appellant; and the Government Pleader for the crown.

The accused was charged with having committed dacoity in co-operation with others, on the night of the 20th June 1892, at the village of Padli, at the house of Dwarkadas Gujar, removing therefrom property worth Rs. 10,433; and secondly at the house of Damuchand Gujar, removing property worth Rs. 1,222. It appeared that the dacoits first went to Damuchand's house, and failing to enter it, they went to Dwarkadas's house close by. After looting the latter house, they returned to Damuchand's. A Mahar broke in the door of the house with a hatchet. The Mahars also took a part in the plunder. Dwarkadas identified the accused as the man who threatened him with a hatchet and forced him to point out his property, which he had concealed in a well in the central room of his house. The police found a gold necklace, some gold beads, and a "chankati" rupee, which the accused had buried in a field. The evidence showed that the accused took a leading part in the commission of a daring crime, in which property of considerable value was stolen. Mr. Moriarty found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to seven years rigorous imprisonment for the two offences.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of the pleaders, rejected the appeal.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the members took place at the Society's Rooms on Monday last the 31st ult., Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society:—Mr. J. Rivett-Carnac (Cachar), Mr. A. Bagshaw (Assam), Mr. E. G. Gabagan, C. E. (Sind), Mr. Alexander M. Tod (Bombay), Mr. R. Kennedy (Bombay), Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. Cook (Kamptee), Hon. Sec., Mhow Military Library, Captain Chas. J. Melliss (Pishin), Mr. G. D. Marston, C.E. (Sholapore), Mr. F. Ede, C.E. (Cachar), Major D de Hoghton (Bombay).

ELECTION CANCELLED.

It was resolved that the election of Mr. Sambhu Nath Sukul of Benares be cancelled.

The Honorary Secretary then acknowledged receipt of the following contributions to the Society Museum since the last meeting:—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING JULY.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Pair of Horns	Ammodorcas Clarkei	Lt H E Barnes.
1 snake (alive)	Tropidonotus stolatus	Miss M Smith.
1 Lion cub (alive)	From Somali land	Mr E L Cappel, I C S.
1 spotted owlet (alive)	Carine brama	Mr Alex Tod.
Shell of	Tridacna squamosa found in Tanna Creek	Mr W F Sinclair. I C S.
1 Snake	Lycodon aulicus	Mr F Fischer.
1 Krait (alive)	Bungarus arcuatus	Surgeon-Capt C M Moore
12 large sand lizards (alive)	Uromastix hardwickii	Capt C W F Whyte.
1 bustard	Eupedotis Edwardsi	Mrs N C Pearson.
1 wild cat's skin	From Somali land	Capt C J Melliss.
40 young vipers	Vipera Russellii	Mr W H Traill.
1 sea snake (alive)	Hydrophis curta	Mr J A Douglas.
7 eggs of the blue-breasted Banded Rail	Hypotænidia striata	Mr W F Sinclair, I C S.
2 Chameleons (alive)	Chamæleon calcaratus	Capt H F Jacob.
1 Black Cobra (alive)	Naga tripudians	Mr P R Mehta.
A collection of Butterflies	From Assam	Mr E Litchfield.
3 Eggs of the Stilt	Himantopus candidus	Mrs N C Pearson.
1 Cat's Skin	From Africa	Mr A H Saklatwala.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LIBRARY.

Perak Museum Notes, No. 1	In Exchange.
The Hawks and Owls of the United States in their relation to Agriculture (Fisher)	Do.
Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London. Part I of 1893, from	Mr. W. F. Sinclair, I.C.S.
Transaction of the Zoological Society of London. Vol. XIII., Part 6	Do.
Sind as a Field for the Naturalist and Antiquarian (H. E. M. James)	from the Author.
Handbook of the Flora of Ceylon, Part I, with Plates (Trimen)	from the Author.
Journal of the Marine Biological Association	In Exchange.

LAND AND FRESH-WATER SHELLS.

The Honorary Secretary made a special appeal on behalf of the Society's collection of Land and Fresh-water Shells. He stated that it was at this time of the year that such shells were most easily procurable, and he trusted that members in all parts of India would assist in increasing the Society's collection.

THE JOURNAL.

The Honorary Secretary stated that Part V of Vol. VII of the Society's Journal containing Index, Title Page, List of Contributors, &c., and four additional plates would be published in the course of a few days.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers, which will appear in Part II of Vol. VIII of the Society's Journal, were then read:—

1. A day's Sport in the Berars, by Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie.
2. The Indian Snake-bird *plotus melanogaster*, his Works and Ways, by W. F. Sinclair, ICS.
3. The Jackal or Lion Provider, F.J.A. Hill.
4. Nesting of the Crab-plover, by Capt. T. G. B. Finny, R.I.M.
5. Jungle Notes, by P.H. Clutterbuck, A.C. Forests.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SWINDLING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Hurgovan Ragoonath surrendered himself before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate in response to a warrant issued against him for cheating Nusserwanjee Eduljee, in respect of Rs. 2,550. Mr. Banajee, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Kapadia defended the accused.

The complainant, who identified the accused, said that he was a contractor. In the month of July, 1891, one Madhowjee Nursee went to him and took him to the house of one Hurgovan Ragunath, at Hanooman Lane. There they told him, that the property of Dayal Nursee was to be contracted for rent, which contract would bring them a profit of 20 per cent., half the share of the profit was to go to Hurgovan. He closed with the offer, and the next day went again to Hurgovan's place, where he saw Chatoorbhooj Kalianjee, who told the complainant that the firm of Nehalchund Veerchund of Madras, had lent Rs. 5,40,000 to a Raja on certain immoveable property, but as the mortgage-deed did not contain any condition of interest thereon the firm desired to make a new mortgage-deed, with the condition to pay one per cent. on the sum so lent. By this plan the firm of Nehalchund Veerchund would make a profit of six lakhs of rupees, out of which they would get rupees one lakh. The complainant paid frequent visits to the accused who represented to him that a *Karegur* was willing to forge a similar mortgage-deed, with the condition of interest embodied in it, if he was paid Rs. 37,000. Four days afterwards the *Karegur* brought the forged deed with the signatures of the so-called Raja and the testators cleverly forged. He said that he had done his work, but to stamp the deed and make it legal was the work of the *Ustadjee*, who would use his skill for the purpose; but he must be paid Rs. 9,000 for that. The complainant was introduced to Bunsidher, who was described as the moonim of the firm of Nehalchund Veerchund of Madras, and who had come to Bombay for the purpose of getting the mortgage-deed duplicated. In order to have the new deed authenticated Chutoorbhooj paid two sums of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,500 respectively, the complainant paid Rs. 2,100 and Hurgovan paid Rs. 500 in cash and 900 rupees' worth of jewellery, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,000 in favour of the *Ustad*. Three or four months after when the complainant went to the house of Hurgovan, he saw the *Karegur* who said that the new deed was ready, but the *Ustad* refused to part with it unless the balance of Rs. 2,000 was paid to him. After that Madhowjee induced him to pay him Rs. 150, on the promise of getting the original and the new deeds back to him. He paid the amount to Madhowjee. A few days after he saw Bunsidher, and on being asked the latter informed him that he was dismissed by the Madras firm. As Madhowjee did not procure him the deeds he went to Hurgovan who stated that the new deed was with the *Karegur's* brother, who was transported for eight years by the Judge of Belgaum. Hurgovan said to him that a new *moonim* was sent by the Madras firm, and they must make up the balance of Rs. 2,000 to pay the *Ustad*, and get the document. The complainant paid Rs. 300 and the remaining Rs. 1,700 was paid by Chatoorbhooj and Hurgovan. Hurgovan received the new deed with the original, and complainant was told by Hurgovan to go to him the next day to receive his share of Rs. 33,000. Next day the complainant went to the house of Hurgovan, when he was told by some females there, that Hurgovan on receiving a telegram from Bhownugger the night before, had left Bombay. Had not the accused showed false inducements to the complainant he would not have parted with his money. Under the circumstances he charged Hurgovan Ragunath, Madhowjee Nursee, Chatoorbhooj Kallianjee, and Bunsidhur with cheating and abetting one another in the commission of the offence. After recording some evidence, the Magistrate remanded the case to the 15th instant, and ordered the accused to be liberated on a bail of Rs. 3,000.

PROFESSOR ZUMBUSCH, who, a Vienna correspondent says, designed the beautiful monument to the Empress Maria Theresa, is at present busy upon a huge monument for the Emperor William. The work has been ordered by the Provincial Diet of Westphalia, and is to be erected near the town of Minden. The statue of the Emperor is twenty-one feet high, and will be cast in bronze. The Emperor turns his head to the right, stretches his right hand out in the act of blessing, while the left holds the hilt of his sword. The head is adorned with a laurel crown. The Imperial mantle falls from the shoulders to the ground, but reveals the uniform of the Garde du Corps, with the cuirass and the riding boots. The statue will be placed under a canopy, which, together with the gigantic pedestal, will be executed in marble by a Berlin artist.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 2.

THERE was no further change in Consols or Indian Sterling Loan in London yesterday; but the market rates of discount were advanced ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2¼ and 3¼ per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver advanced 3-16d. per oz., to 32 11-16d.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 70¼ cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·83 dollars. Rupee Securities in London were unchanged at £68 13-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3 3-16d. A further rise of ¼ per cent. took place in French Rentes at 98¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at 25·25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening; Surats quait; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were again without change; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 13-32d. for August deliveries, and 4 29-64d. for December-January. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York 8 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but Futures for September were 15 points lower, at 7·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Here, rather more business has been doing in the staple to-day, especially for account of local consumers: but the tone of the market has remained quiet, and prices are Re. 1 per candy lower, all round. Exporters have bought 400 bales to-day, consisting of 150 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 193; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 194; and 100 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 177; while the Mills have taken 1,150 bales, made up of 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 175; 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 195; 100 each of Chalisgaum, at Rs. 170; Damergaum, at Rs. 210; and Mowa, at Rs. 211; 75 each of Untni, at Rs. 168¼; and Dhulia, at Rs. 157; and 50 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 195; and Dharwar, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone, with but little doing for export; but we make no change in our quotations for any description.

SEEDS have become steady again, with a moderate business passing, and *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-7-6 to Rs. 7-9-6 per cwt.; other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	583	bales.
Wheat	3,989	cwts.
Linseed	1,696	"
Rapeseed	5,669	"
Poppyseed	1,063	"
Castorseed	1,473	"
Rice	1,154	"

FREIGHTS.—There has been nothing to speak of doing in this market to-day, and rates are nominal to a great extent.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling, at 1s. 3⅞d. to 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for August-September delivery, 1s. 3⅞d. for October, 1s. 3 21-32d. for November-December, and 1s. 3 11-16d. for 1894; but no Mercantile Bills offering to any extent rates receded, till, at the close, 1s. 3 11-32 for Telegraphic and 1s. 3⅞d. for Bank Bills were quoted. Calcutta rates were quoted steady at 1-32d. higher than these; and there we hear of a large business being done in local Yarns and Opium for China, which may take a little of the surplus ready money out of the place; but as Calcutta is closed to-morrow, our market is pretty sure to be quiet, and meantime, it closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·63⅛.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day at last evening's final rates of 106 15-16 for Fours, for Money, and 106⅜ for Account, with buyers at the price on the latter line; and, before the close, an advance of ⅛ per cent. was established, the cash price leaving off at 107 1-16; with 4¼ per cents quoted at 100½.

SHARES have shown more signs of life on the principal line of Mill Scrip to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 50 in City of Bombay; of Rs. 22½ in Luckmidas; of Rs. 10 in Central India; and of Rs. 5 each in Jevraz Balloo, Manockji Petit, and Oriental, at our revised quotations. On the other hand, Coorla and Presidency have declined Rs. 25; Framji Petit, Rs. 20; and Southern Mahratta, and Swadeshi, Rs. 5 each. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 1,140, *ex-div.*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68 13-16
Bar Silver	32 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUG. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Britannia, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd August, 1893.

(Difference in longtitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	3	16 p.m.	16	6
Teheran	2	1	41 p.m.	...	34
Suez	2	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 2nd August, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	52	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	30	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication between Granada and Nicaragua interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Telegrams to Argentine Republic via Galveston are again accepted without any restriction.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 29th July, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	2,22,551	2,33,370	5,969	4,61,190
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles	...	...	...	4,51,942
Increase				Rs. 9,248.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WALSH—August 1, at Ealing, Middlesex, Colonel T. Prendergast Walsh, Bombay Staff Corps, Retired. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA—August 2, at the Police Station, Dhobi Talao Hilda Margaret, the darling infant of William and Helena De Souza. Funeral will leave the residence at 4-30 p.m. Friends will please accept this only intimation.

RAJKOTE.

DEATH.

SCOTT—July 30, at the Kothie, Rajkote, Colonel William Scott, Bo. S. C., Political Agent, Kattywar, aged 53.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARNET—July 21, at Quetta, Norah, the wife of Captain H H Barnet, Royal Engineers, of a son.

EALES—July 23, at Ootacamund, the wife of the Rev H W Eales, C M S, of a son.

HILTON—July 22, at Kamptee, the wife of Major M V Hilton, 1, Worcestershire Regiment, of a daughter.

PRICE—July 9, at Vellore, the wife of Sergeant E E Price, Overseer, P W D, of a son.

WARD—July 23, the wife of F T Ward, Government Pleader, Nellore, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

YULE—JOHNSTON—July 29, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A G Luckman, assisted by the Rev G J Palmer, William Robert, second son of the late James Yule, Esq., of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, and Sydenham, London, to Agnes, eldest daughter of J B Johnston, Esq, Tudor House, Denmark Hill, London.

DEATHS.

D'CRUZ—July 23, at Madras, after 7 days' illness, Isabella Maria, the beloved wife of Mr B M D'Cruz, Deputy Collector, Cochin.

MANSFIELD—July 23, at Meerut, Lydia Ann Mansfield, wife of A E Mansfield, 1st R W Kent Regiment.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1893.

THE return of the Khedive to Egypt after a long visit to Constantinople, directs attention to certain interesting communiqués which appeared in the *Times* during the first week of July. As has often happened before, Vienna has been the place of origin of the very mysterious hints of danger ahead, to which the leading journal has given prominence. On the 6th ultimo the Vienna correspondent telegraphed to London that many people in Vienna regarded the Khedive's visit to Constantinople as an event of ill-omen, and that, independent of certain rumours of extravagant intentions attributed to his Highness, there were symptoms that the youthful ruler of Egypt eagerly awaited complete emancipation from British tutelage. The *Presse* of Vienna had published a letter from Alexandria "apparently inspired from some Egyptian source, which clearly betrays the Khedive's impatience." The writer of the letters appears to have set forth particulars taken from the report for the year 1892 of the International Commission for the management of the Egyptian Debt, and drew from them a moral completely opposed to that contained in M. Dubois' remarkable article in the *Figaro*. How that article came to be published in the paper in question, and with what motive, we need not stop to inquire. But it was as certain as anything could be that the publication of so provocative a manifesto would invite reprisals, which as the event shows came in due course. The writer of the letter to the *Presse* stated that the only fault of M. Dubois' panegyric on the situation in Egypt was that it was not addressed to the proper quarter—the International bond-holders. Nothing can be more satisfactory than their position, which is completely secured by an addition of £1,962,000 to the reserve fund, and the application of £59,000 to the sinking fund. But the fact that these large sums have been available to improve the position of the creditors of Egypt, whose rights no one calls in question, is striking evidence that the financial condition of Egypt is not so precarious as it is commonly supposed to be. It is not at all events so desperate as to afford a reason for the prolongation of the British occupation, seeing that many States in a far less favourable situation financially are in the enjoyment of complete self-government. The writer remarked that M. Dubois had overlooked the fact that Lord Cromer had not succeeded in reconciling the just demands of the Egyptians with the rights of the foreign creditors, and had praised the British administrators when he ought to have commended the representatives of the bond-holders for their success.

A second letter, appearing in the *Presse* the next day, proceeded to show the political dangers which lurk in what the writer assumes to be the failure of the British Administration to deal satisfactorily with the real wants of Egypt. The nominal ruler of Egypt is a young Prince, full of mental and physical energy which finds an outlet in fervid activity; he desires to be a ruler in fact as well as in name. The attainment of his ambition is however opposed to the interests of a policy of peace, and it is highly desirable that as little opportunity as possible should be afforded for the exercise of the Khedive Abbas' activity. If by mistakes or neglect the sympathies of the Egyptian people be alienated from the British administrators, the Khedive will not find it difficult to stimulate the desire for change, of which symptoms are already evident. The figures in the report of the Retention Debt Commission show that the interests of the foreign creditors are in safe keeping in the hands of the Commission; the Anglo-Egyptian administrators should therefore strive to reconcile the interests of the Egyptians with those of the bond-holders. The correspondent, who takes pains to telegraph all this to London, states that the letters deserve attention indicating as they do the opening of a press campaign against the British occupation of Egypt, and coinciding with the visit of the Khedive to the Sultan. These disquieting indications were supplemented a few days later by a long telegram from a correspondent at Constantinople who set forth in much detail intelligence received from "trustworthy quarters in Egypt" that the Khedive's journey to the Bosphorus was to be made the point of departure for a diplomatic campaign against the British influence on the Nile. His Highness was said to be credited with the intention of insisting in very energetic terms on the duty incumbent on the Suzerain Power to re-open the question of the evacuation of Egypt, on pain of appearing before the Mussalman world as acquiescing in the surrender of the ancient seat of the Caliphate to a Christian Power. "There is reason to believe," continued the correspondent, "that he will ask for the despatch of a Turkish Contingent, on the lines of the proposed Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1892, to emphasize the determination of his Suzerain to have a voice in the settlement of Egyptian affairs. Failing this he would demand as a minimum that he should be accompanied on his return to Cairo by a Turkish bodyguard, whose presence, in his opinion, would be sufficient to deter the British Government from adopting any forcible measures against his person, such as he suspects Lord Cromer of having contemplated last winter in the event of the rejection of the British Ultimatum." Here it may be as well to point out that the Khedive on his return to Alexandria was not accompanied by a Turkish bodyguard, so that the irreducible minimum of the support which his Highness was supposed to have insisted on has not been accorded. But we are asked to believe that so strong was his insistance on something more substantial than mere platonic assurances of sympathy, that the correspondent asserts as a fact that the satisfaction manifested in official circles at the announcement that the Khedive would pay the customary homage to his Suzerain had given place to feelings of embarrassment and anxiety. If all this be true, it deserves the attention of those who take an interest in important political developments. But if there be no truth in the prediction of a new and more serious Egyptian crisis, the publicity accorded to it by the *Times* is inexplicable.

The communication from Constantinople, though in form a telegram, is a carefully-weighed document, which might easily be ascribed to an official origin. The writer recals that during the crisis in Cairo it was believed in well-informed circles that the Khedive had conceived the idea of abdicating rather than submit any longer "to the galling restraint of British tutelage." These rumours, he states, have now been revived, and are not to be dismissed as the mere ebullition of youthful impatience. It is understood that if his Highness' demands are not favourably entertained he will probably seek to give them additional weight by placing before the Sultan the embarrassing alternative of a vacancy at Cairo. The Sultan might be not unwilling to restore the Khedive Ismail, if he could do so by a stroke of the pen, he has forgotten or forgiven past offences, including the efforts of Ismail in the years gone by to shake his spiritual authority as Caliph. His Majesty now expresses his regret that he did not know Ismail as well in 1879 as he has since come to know him as a vigorous and able man. The Sultan, however, has a rooted antipathy to strong measures. He is not in a position to risk the security of his Empire as a whole in an effort to re-establish his influence in Egypt. He resents the British occupation, but he may need British support in other directions. His cautious and temporizing policy has enabled Turkey to enjoy peace for the last fifteen years, and to endanger everything by open rupture with Great Britain would be too great a risk. The correspondent is inclined to doubt if even the joint demonstration of the French and Russian fleets in the Mediterranean, which has been so much spoken of would "overawe the Sultan into compliance with the demands of his impetuous vassal." This is an unexpected phase of the Egyptian question, which has never before been so clearly indicated, though it has been not altogether obscurely hinted at by Sir Charles Dilke in certain pages of his "Problems of Greater Britain." The correspondent concludes with the statement that in any case the Khedive's visit to Constantinople undoubtedly marks a critical phase in that difficult question. The Anti-British elements in Egypt have not been cowed by Lord Cromer's energy, and many efforts have been made to strengthen the case laid by the Khedive before his Suzerain. He adds somewhat vaguely that what was to be feared is not the intrinsic strength of that case, but any signs of weakness or hesitation in meeting the challenge promptly and effectually. If the Khedival visit to Constantinople was a challenge, how should it be met? By sending Lord Cromer to Constantinople as Ambassador? That proposal has been made; but whether its realisation would soothe the susceptibilities of the Suzerain, who is said to deeply resent the presence of Lord Cromer in Egypt, is open to doubt. With regard to the ratiocinations of these prophets of trouble to come, there is this to be said—that no Turkish force could enter Egypt by sea or land as long as the British fleet is in the Mediterranean. Now that the young Khedive is back in the Abdin Palace he will have leisure to consider that aspect of the case. It is not so easy as the correspondents seem to suppose for even the most active of Khedives to change the material facts of the situation. As for abdication, all that can be said is, that it is better to be Khedive in Cairo than to be ex-Khedive No. II. in Constantinople.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the blockade of the Siamese ports will be immediately raised. It appears that there have been two ultimata, both of which have been accepted—*nolens volens*—by Siam. The second ultimatum is said to declare that no Siamese will be allowed within twenty-five kilometres of the Mekong river, and no Siamese warships on the Tinlesap Lake. If the first part of this declaration be correctly given, which we are inclined to doubt, the French have acquired not only the left bank of the Mekong but the whole river, and twenty-five kilometres on the right bank. Such a notion is negatived by the further statement that the port and river of Chanteboon will remain in the occupation of the French until the left bank of the Mekong is evacuated. Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons also spoke of the cession of the left bank of the river to the French. It is true he added that the cession of the left bank included the portion of Louang Prabang on the right bank of the river. It is, of course, possible, that the statement attributed to Lord Rosebery may have had reference to the part of Louang Prabang to the west of the river. The negotiations to create a neutral zone on the Upper Mekong are still going on. It will be interesting to see where the limits are fixed, and whether the creation of the zone will close the long sought for trade route to Southern China which Mr. Holt Hallett, Mr. Colquhoun, and a succession of French explorers believed—quite erroneously some people hold—to exist in that direction. The belief in the existence of that quite mythical trade route has had important and quite unexpected results, first for Burma, and now for Siam.

HERE is a hard case. In a certain Presidency two men were under sentence of death for murder in jails in different parts of the country, and both appealed for a commutation of sentence. The authorities gave the two appeals for mercy earnest and anxious consideration. It was finally decided that one of the condemned men should undergo the dread penalty of the law, and that the other should be reprieved. Telegrams to this effect were despatched to the Superintendents of the respective Jails. The Telegraph Superintendent forwarded the messages. The extraordinary result was that the wrong man was hanged, and that the murderer whom it was the intention of the authorities to leave to his fate was reprieved. The Telegraph Superintendent explains that the error was due to the fact that the difference between the names was so slight—only an *m* and an *n*. No reparation can of course be made to the man who was executed owing to this mixing up of the telegrams. Can any reparation be made to the man who obtained a reprieve which was not intended for him? The shock of finding that the reprieve was really intended for another, for whom it can now have no interest, may possibly be taken as equivalent to the execution which did not come off. To hang two men when only one victim was claimed by justice would not be just.

THE home papers are now displaying great interest in the matter of finger-prints as a means of identification—an old Indian practice to which we called attention some time ago. Mr. Francis Galton's letter in the current number of *Nature* is regarded by a leading London daily as the crowning contribution to the subject. In India finger-prints as a key to identification have never been known to fail, and their addition to or substitution for the Bertillon system of criminal anthropometry may be looked for at no early date. In this country as elsewhere Bertillonage has now become officially recognised, and steps are being taken to adopt it in all jails; while the British Association at its Edinburgh meeting passed a resolution expressive of their opinion that the various Government Departments should ascertain the cost, efficiency, and general utility of Bertillonage. Photography as a means of identification has long been condemned as next to useless for the unwilling pose of a criminal and the facial contortion he is capable of, defeat the end at once. Bertillonage though perhaps the very best means of identification, is at best somewhat tedious, and requires to be conducted with more precision and care than the average jail clerk can bestow. The digit-prints are easily made, and conveniently packed away when printed. Apparently the subject has as yet been little studied in England, but both France and Austria have adopted Bertillonage. The necessity for some such system is plainly demonstrated by the story our contemporary tells of a widow and then the daughter of a pensioner drawing his "deferred pay" for years after his death, producing all the customary "proofs" of identity, without the guileless official suspecting anything wrong. The remarkable age to which annuitants proverbially attain renders it at least possible that frauds of the kind are practised and a system such as that invented by M. Bertillon or that advocated by Mr. Galton, seems to be as necessary for pensioners as for prisoners.

THE Government of Bombay have deputed Mr. A. C. Ozanne, C. S., Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture and Veterinary Captain James Mills, A. V. D., Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, to represent them at the Agricultural Conference, which is to assembla on or about the 3rd of October at Simla.

DR. WARBURTON has been appointed Administrative Medical Officer at Shillong, and has been ordered to proceed there direct on arrival at Bombay.

THE telegraph line between Myitta, our frontier station in the Tenasserim Valley and Kanburi, in Siam, 70 or 80 miles west of Bangkok, was interrupted from 5 p. m., on Wednesday to 7 a. m. on Thursday. The interruption was probably due to the fall of a tree or a similar accident, for the Siamese persistently neglect their portion of the line from the Yoma range to Bangkok. There is in any case no connection between this breakdown and the hostilities between France and Siam.

AN exciting scene occurred on Wednesday in the Munsiff's Court at Barruipur. A native, who was watching the trial of a suit, suddenly fell insensible to the ground, when it was discovered that he had been bitten by a cobra. A suitor, prompted by humane feelings, immediately sucked the wound, and the man is said to be recovering.

WHEN the large serpentine tank close to the Presidency jail on the Calcutta Maidan was pumped out and deepened a short time ago, it was found to be teeming with fish almost as soon as the water found its way back. The fact occasioned considerable surprise at the time, says the *Englishman*, but is easily accounted for by the wandering propensities of tank fish, many of which are said to be unable to attain ther full growth without periodical expeditions over inundated country.

AT the recent reception held by Prince Ferdinand, General Nicolaieff, Inspector-General of Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tantiloff considered themselves humiliated by the positions assigned to them in the defile past the throne and abruptly left the Palace, taking no pains to conceal the resentment. The Prince in consequence, caused them to be placed under arrest the same night in their own houses, and after 48 hours'

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BLOCKADE OF SIAM RAISED.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

Siam, having accepted the French ultimatum and the complementary guarantees, the French Government have telegraphed to Admiral Humann to raise the blockade immediately.

THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

EXTENT OF THE MEKONG CESSION.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Rosebery, in reply to a question, said that Siam had accepted the first ultimatum presented by the French, and also a second, declaring that no Siamese would be allowed within twenty-five kilometres of the Mekong River, and no Siamese warships allowed on the Tinlesap Lake. His Lordship said the French will occupy the port and river of Chanteboon until the left bank of the Mekong is evacuated.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. Grey, replying to a question, said the cession of the left bank of the Mekong also includes the portion of Louang Prabang lying on the right bank of the River.

France and England are parleying regarding the limits of the proposed neutral zone on the Upper Mekong.

LATER.

The half of Louang Prabang which Siam has ceded to France, is on the left bank, and not on the right bank of the Mekong.

LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

A letter has appeared from Mr. Gladstone, in which he justifies the retention of the Irish representatives at Westminster, and ridicules the idea that they would control English questions.

THE RISING IN ARGENTINA.

The Argentine Congress has rejected a proposal made for federal intervention to suppress the revolution. In the meantime fighting in the provinces continues.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Lancashire has beaten Surrey by nine wickets.

Notts has beaten Gloucester, by an innings and 130 runs, and Yorkshire has beaten Kent, by an innings and eleven runs.

AFFAIRS IN SIAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The *Englishman's* Bangkok Correspondent, wiring yesterday, says: Admiral Humann's extension of time of notice of the blockade to the Powers ends to-night. No terms are yet agreed on. A small local steamer was captured by the French on Saturday. The British subjects who were passengers were released, and landed on the coast. Stores are running low already. There are no mails. All is quiet, and preparations for war are slackening on the Siamese side.

H. M. S. Pigmy has arrived.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

Negotiations are proceeding between the Government of India and the British India Steam Navigation Company for the carriage of Indian mails. The terms now under consideration will shortly be fixed. The present contract ends on 1st May next. The new contract will run for ten years.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

Major-General Sir W. Elles, Commanding Rawal-Pindi District, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave.

Brigadier-General Lance, Commanding the Presidency District, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave.

FUSILIERS SENT TO THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Two men and a band-boy of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers recently bitten by a mad dog at Quetta are being despatched at the expense of Government to Paris for treatment at the Pasteur Institute.

P. W. D. PROMOTIONS.

The following Officers of the P. W. D. Accounts Branch have been permanently promoted:—Colonel Christie, R.E., Colonel Carey, Messrs. Macpherson, Burton, Partridge, Walker, Turner, LeMaistre, Swetenham, and Rainier.

THE FLOODS AT GULMARG.

Reports of the floods at Gulmarg have just been received. The loss of life has not been greater than was expected, but hundreds of villages have been swept away and the crops completely destroyed. The British Residents and natives are short of provisions, and the place is practically in a state of siege. From the report no rain has fallen for four-and-half days. The damage done by floods is incalculable; every bridge, road, and telegraph line being in ruins.

A P. W. D. OFFICER SHOT BY WAZIRIS.

It is officially announced that Mr. Kelly, P. W. D. officer and one sowar were shot at Mogul Kot on the 30th July by Waziris.

Latest details of the frontier outrage show that Mr. Kelly, who was a P. W. D. Overseer, and his sowar, were shot dead at 9 a.m. on the 30th July, on the road near Ruchbina, while returning from Kajuri Kuch, which is our post at the end of Gomal Pass.

Kuchbina is on the road thence to Apozai between Kajuri and Moghal Kot.

The Baluchistan authorities have mixed the post of regular Cavalry and Infantry of the Tribal Levies at Moghal Kot, and believe that Kuchbina is garrisoned by the Zhob Levy Corps. The outrage is attributed by the Baluchistan people to the Waziris, but this is not certain. Inquiries are in active progress, and further information will be available in a few days.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

An outrage by the Waziris is reported from Moghul Kot on the Zhob river, the south-western extreme of the Gomal Pass. Colonel Kelly and a sowar were killed by a wandering party of tribesmen who made good their escape.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SRINAGAR AND MURREE.

Telegraphic communication between Srinagar and Murree was restored on Tuesday morning.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Mansfield Clarke will remain in England until next month, taking up the command of the Madras Army in October.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE AMIR OF KABUL.

It is satisfactory to learn that all recent communications from the Amir of Kabul shows that his Highness is inclined to maintain a friendly tone, which began to be noticeable in his letters last March after his illness.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

Last night's Simultaneous Examination meeting adopted a memorial to the House of Commons to be presented by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P. The speeches throughout were temperate.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The rainfall in the Darjiling district has resulted in considerable loss of life. A correspondent writing from Kurseong says:—The line of rail and cart road with two bridges have been quite washed away between Toong and St. Mary's, Kurseong. Some huge blocks of stone, one or two of them about fourteen feet in circumference, have descended, and must be blasted before the line can be repaired. At the Ghoomtie a sad accident is reported. The two sons of the head sirdar there were minding a herd of cattle on the hill-side, when it suddenly gave way with both men and cattle, and no news has been had of them since. The Pugla Jora withstood the heavy rain, only subsiding thirteen feet, but it requires strengthening daily. It is however, at Tindharia that most damage seems to have been done. The coolie huts there gave way, and some six or seven were buried alive, only one or two of them being rescued. The rainfal was unusually severe, as is shown by the results. At Toong seven inches fell in three hours, while Soorkua was favoured with thirteen inches. Besides three shocks of eathquake Kurseong has experienced latterly some very rough and boisterous weather, destructive to houses and property alike.

The *Japan Mail* writes:—According to the Japanese press, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha seem to have under contemplation the opening of a line to Bombay. The principle article to be carried thence is cotton yarn, a demand for which is rapidly increasing in this country. Last year the quantity of yarn imported from Bombay reached 120,000 bales of 300lb- each. The importers are at present paying the P. and O. Steamship Company freight at the rate of 2 yen per bale, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha propose to carry the yarns at 1 yen 50 sen per bale. The representatives of the principal cotton-spinning manufactories recently held a meeting in Osaka, at which they agreed to enter into a contract with the Yusen Kaisha, binding themselves not to ship their goods by the vessels of any other steamship company whatever, even though cheaper rates of freight be offered. It is stated that this scheme is actively encouraged by Mr. Tata, an Indian merchant now on a visit to Japan. He believes we read, that Japanese coal may be profitably carried to India. The cotton spinners have also promised the Yusen Kaisha to ship by its vessels all the goods they send to China.

An important factor in estimating the food supplies of India is the average yield per acre given by the principal crops. According to the standing arrangement, returns are submitted annually by the district officers, and the results are compiled every five years. The figures are obtained by actually cutting and weighing the crop on typical fields selected for the purpose in various localities, so that they afford a very efficient test of the extent to which the yield per acre is increasing or decreasing. The annual note from Assam, which has recently been submitted, gives the result of over a thousand experiments which were conducted last year under the direction of Mr. H. Z. Darrah. The chief crops dealt with are rice, sugarcane and mustard, but the figures vary so greatly according to the locality, the variety of the plant and the method of cultivation, that it is difficult to draw any general conclusion from the results.

The inhabitants of this part of the Indus valley will soon see the advantage of having the Babusar route opened, as trade is already beginning to arrive from Abbottabad, and the natives are not slow in making use of the produce. This trade is also an inestimable boon to the Kashmir troops quartered in Chilas and the Indus valley, as they are enabled to obtain luxuries previously either unknown to them, or else at very exorbitant and prohibitive rates, the reason being the enormous cost of transport round Kashmir. A bunnia has already brought several mule loads of goods into Chilas and another consignment was expected soon. Heavy floods have recently carried away the two suspension bridges, which have only lately been constructed at Gilgit. These floods are said to occur every few years, and carry away everything before them. The loss will be severely felt, as it impedes communication. The heat in the Indus valley has been and is very great, but the health of the troops is excellent.

The 29th Madras Infantry, which has been selected for reconstitution as a 7th Burma Battalion, is commanded by Colonel G. E. Weston, who will vacate on the 25th of next month on attaining 52 years of age. The second-in-command and the junior wing-commander are Captains of eighteen and fifteen years' service respectively. The wing officers are all young subalterns with one exception. Captain Rippon. From the commandant downwards no officer, save the one last mentioned, has been with the regiment more than a short time. There will, therefore, be no great wrench felt when the sepoys are drafted out to other regiments, or take their pensions. The 29th was formed in 1798 by means of drafts taken from five other regiments. It was then known as an "extra battalion"; it became the 1st battalion of the 15th Madras Infantry in 1800, and obtained its present number twenty-four years later. It bears no battles on its colours.

Mr. Trotman, writting from Silchar, under date of 24th July, to the *Englishman*, says:—A rather interesting cobra episode came under my notice this morning, and I think it worth publishing if you can kindly find a corner for it. On Saturday night one of my servants set a wire rat-trap in one of our outhouses used as a soda-water factory, and this (Monday) morning on looking for a rat saw instead a fair sized snake. He came and reported this to me, and I soon discovered the snake to be a cobra about four feet long. The trap was in rather an awkward place, resting on a bamboo near the thatched roof. On stirring up the cobra a bit we found he could get half of his body through the wires. After some difficulty we managed to disable him and get the trap down and so kill him. He had evidently crawled through the wires of the trap and swallowed the rat previously caught, thereby becoming imprisoned himself, as he was unable to get the portion of his body containing the rat out through the wires.

A Parliamentary paper just issued contains the report on the Mombssa Victoria Lake Railway Survey. The report is divided into nine sections. The first deals with the general nature of the projected railway and gives a description of the route. This is followed by a detailed description of the railway from an engineering point of view, with abstracts of estimates; alternative routes, with estimates; working of open line, with estimated traffic earnings and expenses; the method of arriving at estimated details; the proposed method of construction, and details of staff required. The political, tribal, and commercial aspects of the scheme and the connection of the railway with the slave trade question are also dealt with in the report, which is supplemented by a series of maps. The estimated length of the projected railway by the route selected is 657 miles. The estimated cost is £2,240,000, averaging £3,409 per mile.

In reply to an enquiry from the Bombay Government, the Government of India has ruled that land within cantonment limits can, without the sanction of the Military Department of the Government of India, be put to such use as the construction of new staff quarters, upon its being proved that there is no fort in the vicinity.

At the Calcutta High Court on Saturday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Sale sitting in chambers, Mr. N. C. Bose applied on behalf of Hazareemull and others for leave to file a plaint against the River Steam Navigation Company limited for the recovery of Rs. 10,040-10 as damages for non delivery of 2,732 drums of jute, which were entrusted to the company at Chilmaree in the district of Rungpore for delivery at Calcutta. It appeared that while the company's flat Kanknarrah was bringing the jute down to Calcutta, a fire broke out on board the flat on the way, through, it was alleged, the carelessness and negligence of the servants of the company, and the whole of the jute was destroyed. The defendants' company on being applied to for the payment of the above amount, being the price of the jute, denied their liability. Mr. Bose stated to his Lordship that a similar suit under similar circumstances, by one Joggobundo Shaw Choudhry against the River Steam Navigation Company, was pending in the High Court. His Lorship allowed the plaint to be admitted.

Very favourable reports are made of the plantations of Spanish chestnuts which are being experimentally cultivated in the hills beyond Simla. On the continent of Europe the chestnut is a most important food-crop, and is alleged to have a special suitability for large parts of India, in that it flourishes through drought that destroys most crops. If the experiment continues to prosper the plantations beyond Simla may prove to be a nucleus whence a valuable food-tree will be distributed throughout the Himalayan tracts, and afford a useful stand-by in regions where scarcity now occurs with melancholy monotony.

It is stated at Quetta that Sir James Browne will go to Simla shortly from Ziarat to confer with the Viceroy on matters concerning Khelat. The Khan is said to have deposited ten lakhs of rupees with his brother-in-law Muhammad Rafiq Khan at Amritsar to engage a clever lawyer to represent his case to the Viceroy. Mahmud Khan is reported to have released a number of prisoners who have been in jail at Khelat for the last fifteen and twenty years.

The Western India Turf Club having repudiated the original and absurd grounds of their decision in the Tigris case, says a contemporary, have yet adhered to the text of it, and maintain Tigris as the winner of the race. The decision is now based on the rule which provides that "if in a race of any description a horse runs the wrong side of a post, he must turn back and run the course from the point at which he left it." The stewards have withdrawn the contention that Tigris "gained no advantage" and that "a crease is not a recognized boundary." There are no racing men whose opinion is of any value that do not consider a great injustice has been done in the disposal of this case. A violence has been done to all accepted ideas of the obligations of a *defined* and *measured* track or course. There was no contention as to Tigris having gone the wrong side of any post. The objection set forth that Tigris went off on the inside of the course, gained a considerable advantage by cutting off a great curve, and what is more material to the issue, did not traverse the full distance required in the terms of the race.

The Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras is progressing with his work of devising water-supply schemes for the Mofussil towns. Having given the Municipalities of Madura, Tanjore and Trichinopoly schemes for the supply of wholesome water to their towns, he is now engaged in the same work for the towns of Conjeeveram and Chidambaram.

The long-expected Glengarry passed up the Hughli at about 11 a.m. in tow of Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie's steam-tug Dalhousie, says a Diamond Harbour telegram of Friday. She presents quite a pitiable sight, and judging from this, there is not the least doubt that her experiences of the cyclone that all but sank her must have been terrible. Of her masts, which were of iron, there remains but a third of the foremast visible. The others appear to have been taken off flush with the deck. Of her boats, only one remains suspended on her davits. On the deck are to be seen broken masts, boats, and other *debris* pointing to the strenuous endeavours that must have been made towards saving her. There are on board only the Captain and a few men, and she flies her name on a temporary shaft near the wheel.

A correspondent writes from Chilas on July 15th that there was nothing of particular interest to report. There was a scare not long before, founded on fairly trustworthy rumours to the effect that the Kohistanis were desirous of making another attack on Chilas. A certain number actually assembled within four marches of the place, but finding that they could not induce the tribesmen of the petty States *en route* to join them, and also being scared with the news that small-pox had broken out in the Indus Valley, they retired in haste and have not been heard of again. The great heat in the valley is also another reason which deters them from attacking. Very few are to be found in the actual valley; they all retire up the valleys where they have delightful summer residences, and great quantities of fruit trees—apricots, apples, vines, pomegranates, mulberries and peaches. They apparently live in the greatest comfort at an elevation ranging from 7,000, to 11,000 feet.

Rumour also says the Kohistanis are greatly impressed with the danger of having the 23rd Pioneers in the Kagan; as the latter can at any time move up the valley and over the Sapat Pass, and take them in flank in case they were to decide on another attack on Chilas.

The Tiflis paper, the *Kavkaz*, one of the most pronounced anti-English journals published in Russian territory, has now secured an "Indian Mussulman" as a correspondent. He signs himself Musafir, and is apparently a trader who visits Central Asia and wanders freely among the States to the north and west of India. He writes, in native fashion, to please his masters who will doubtless regard his utterances as virgin truth. Thus he states that he was in Lahore when the Penjdeh affair occurred, and he speaks with bated breath of the panic which occurred, "the universal belief being that the Russians had captured Herat and were advancing on Lahore." He omits to mention the warlike enthusiasm evoked all over India when the chance seemed to offer of trying conclusions with Russia, and of the loyal offers of the Native Chiefs to aid the Government with money and men. That kind of information would not be welcome to the people who read the *Kavkaz* and so it is not given. But Musafir has a good deal to say about Kanjut (Hunza and Nagar), and he draws largely upon his imagination for his facts. Thus he asserts that when the tribesmen under Safdar Ali were beaten, the Mehtar of Chitral made overtures to him, but he preferred taking refuge in Chinese territory. A true traveller's story this, for Safdar Ali was in full flight over the Hindu Kush Passes and well into Yarkand before the news of his defeat had reached Chitral. Musafir tries to make mischief by dwelling upon the rights of China over Kanjut, and asserts that he accompanied the Chinese Envoy to Hunza when the new ruler was installed by the British authorities. He may possibly have been there on that occasion, but if he had made inquiries he would probably have learned that the envoy was the first Chinaman who had ever been in Kanjut, and that the Chinese suzerainty was of the most shadowy description. This Indian Mussalman promises to write more regarding political matters on a future occasion, and his letters will be interesting as showing how easily the *Kavkaz* can be gulled.

It is remarkable, observes the *Pioneer*, how leave rules change in India, and how even High Court Judges are not exempt from the curtailment of their privileges. Once upon a time the Judges could take privilege leave every year on half-pay; now only three remain who can enjoy this right. They are Chief Justice Sargent and Mr. Justice Bayley of the Bombay Court, and Mr. Justice Prinsep of Calcutta. The Judges of to-day have to do more work on far less pay and serve longer for pension than their predecessors; and now that the realities of Indian exchange are beginning to be fully appreciated in England, it will be strange if the *personnel* of the High Court benches does not soon begin to show the results of this senseless hacking away of all the advantages of the position.

The man Noel, who was sent for trial by the Ramsgate Magistrates for the murder known as the Ramsgate Mystery, has now been released under rather peculiar circumstances; Mr. Justice Grantham, having, in his charge to the Grand Jury treated the police proceedings with the utmost contempt, declaring that no shadow of evidence had been alleged against the man, and that the action, both of the Magistrates and police, was irregular and illegal. The jury accordingly threw out the Bill. Noel was, therefore, at once released from confinement in Maidstone Gaol, to which the reckless misconduct of local authorities had consigned him.

Looking to the fact that last winter there were large numbers of unemployed persons in San Francisco, Consul Donohoe strongly dissuades any skilled artisan or labouring man from coming to San Francisco, or, in fact, the Pacific Coast, in the hope of finding employment. There are more men there now than can obtain steady work, and the only good opening is for competent female domestic servants, who would have no difficulty in obtaining places at from 4*l.* to 6*l.* per month. They are expected to perform more work, however, than in similar places at home.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

As already stated a company of Bombay amateurs gave a successful performance in the Novelty Theatre, on Tuesday evening. The performers were limited to ten ladies and gentlemen, and although their efforts were by no means pretentious, the exhibition of dramatic ability displayed in this first effort promises much for the future, and there is no reason why the small society should not grow and rival some of the best efforts of amateur performers in this city. It would be unfair to too closely criticise this first effort, but what little blemishes did exist might easily be removed, and with a little more confidence and coaching good work will be done. Where the amateurs failed was not in a want of real ability, but in a tendency to let the story of "Meg's Diversion" drag; more cohesion and verve were wanted, a little more sprightliness in the ladies, and a little less amateur "woodenness" in the gentlemen. Of course this is speaking of the company, as a whole and the general effect of the performance. There were two or three exceptions, notably, Miss Nicholson, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, and Col. Empson. The brightness and keen appreciation of the requirements of the role of the charming widow "Mrs. Netwell," that Miss Nicholson displayed were the triumph of the performance. Her histrionic ability, and knowledge of stage effect would do credit to a professional and as for her stage appearance, one could readily imagine that "the home of the late Mr. Netwell was really his heaven." Miss Stevens was entrusted with the principal role of "Margaret," and she exhibited considerable promise of becoming with experience a clever amateur actress. Although at times she was wanting in a true grasp of the wayward "Meg," yet taking her portrayal of the character throughout, it was good, and the transition from the thoughtless "Meg" to the honest, noble "Margaret," was well marked, and met with applause from the audience. Miss Long had few opportunities in the role of "Cornelia," but she made the most of them and gave a creditable representation. Colonel Empson is a character actor of no mean order, and his "Jeremy Crow" was all round a capital performance. Mr. E. F. Nicholson played "Ronald Pidgeon" and exhibited an old professional's knowledge of the "boards." With a slight moderation of pose, and deeper feeling, nothing could be better than his assumption of the part. Mr. Lowndes was good as the lawyer "Eytem," though it would be possible for him to make more of the part, and much the same criticism applies to the "Jasper" of Mr. C. E. Crommelin. Mr. N. C. Macleod was a trifle wanting in his "Ashley Merton," although he extracted considerable humour out of the character and often rose to the exigencies of the part. The staging and dressing of the piece could not have been improved. The performance concluded with the farce "Betsy Baker," which was smartly played, the characters being portrayed by Miss G. Griffiths, Miss Long, Colonel Empson, and Mr. G. P. Lowndes. This piece supplied what "Meg's Diversion" lacked in brightness and verve, and was good throughout. Miss Long acted with spirit as "Betsy Baker." Mr. Lowndes as the cousin and partner, was more at ease than in his previous caste as "Eytem," and Colonel Empson made an admirably devoted husband. The public have a treat in store to-night in the second performance of the Amateur Company. The Band of the Bombay Light Infantry performed capital selections of music throughout the evening.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to further amend the Law relating to the municipal government of the City of Bombay and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee are, in accordance with rule 25 of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council, published for general information:—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1893, a Bill to further amend the law relating to the municipal government of the City of Bombay.

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1893, a Bill to further amend the law relating to the municipal government of the City of Bombay, beg to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in English on the 15th July, 1893, and in Gujarati on the 20th July, 1893.

3. We met on the 29th July, 1893.

4. While accepting generally the principle of the Bill, as read a first time on the 28th July, we have considered it advisable that the power of selecting the Bank or Banks in which surplus moneys at the credit of the Municipal Fund may be deposited and the further power of selecting the securities in which such moneys may be invested, should be exercised subject to the control of Government; and we have modified Section 4 in accordance with this view. We recommend that the Bill, as now amended, be adopted by the Council.

H. Birdwood.
Runchorelal Chotalal.
T. D. Mackenzie.
Pherozeshah M. Mehta (subject to remarks below*).
W. R. Macdonell.
H. Batty.
R. G. Oxenham.

Poona, 29th July 1893.

* I have no fear that, subject to the amendment suggested by me in Council at the first reading, the Corporation could be safely trusted with the unrestricted power of investment; but I am prepared to accept the modification proposed by my colleagues as not being open to serious objection.

Poona, July 29. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

BOMBAY PUBLIC COMPANIES.

The report of Rao Bahadur Atmaram Trimbuck, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, forwarded to Mr. G. W. Vidal, Acting Chief Secretary to Government shows that the following companies were registered during the year under report:—1 Fred Ahrel and Company, Limited; 2 Manekshoke and Ahmedabad Manufacturing Company, Limited; 3 Rajianagar Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited; 4 Shree Luxumee Venkatesh Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited; 5. Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited; 6. Sewing Machines Company, Limited; 7. Ahmedabad-Sarangpur Ginning and Manufacturing Company Limited; 8. Viramgaum Chandulal Bulakhiram and Jugannath Dulubhram Ginning, and Manufacturing Company Limited; 9. Gokuldas Culianjee Barsi Cotton Press Company, Limited; 10. Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited: 11. Poona Steam Flour Mill and Bakery, Limited; 12. Mahuva Press Company, Limited; 13. Bombay Engineering and Machinery Agency Company, Limited; 14. Gokuldas Culianjee Ahmednagar Cotton Press Company, Limited; 15. Bhurtpur Press Company, Limited; 16. Damodhar Lukhmidas Mills Company, Limited; 17. Trimbuck Jagannath and Company, Nandurbar, Limited; 18. Sewing Machines Company, Limited; 19. Rampura Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited; 20. Cotton Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited; 21. Broach Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Of the 21 Companies named above, 4 are trading, 14 mills and press, and 2 other companies. They are all classified under their respective heads in Statement No. II accompanying this report.

On the 31st March 1893, there were 239 Companies carrying on business (including those newly registered) against 232 in 1891-92. 13 Companies went into liquidation, excluding the Sewing Machines Company, Limited, which was registered on 10th August 1892 and went into liquidation on 11th February 1893, but was re-constructed and registered afresh on 13th February 1893. The name of this company has not been removed from the list of working Companies, agreeably to paragraph 4 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 438, dated 16th January 1893. 11 Companies which were under liquidation at the end of the last year were finally dissolved during the year under report.

English benevolence assumes a great variety of forms, but no one on this side of the Atlantic has yet thought of establishing a "Free Ice Fund." New York has been more mindful of the seasons and of the craving of the indigent classes for the indispensable luxury of ice in July. Only the other day a special matinee performance was given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for the benefit of "The Herald Free Ice Fund," with results highly beneficial both to the fund and to the iced drink bars of that house. The title of the piece performed—"The Isle of Champagne"—had an obviously appropriate suggestiveness. It is right to mention that the ice is stated to be "not bestowed indiscriminately, but distributed among the poor and sick."

THE OVERDUE PASSENGER STEAMER.

Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s s. s. Satrunji, which was overdue, arrived here yesterday morning under the command of Captain Keyzer, with 210 passengers on board from Mormugao and intermediate ports. The Satrunji left Rutnagiri on Saturday last, at 10 a.m., and on nearing Janjira she was found to be short of coals. The Captain then directed his course to Janjira port and anchored there till Tuesday afternoon, when she met the s. s. Mahanadi of the same Company, which was sent from here in search of her. The Mahanadi then supplied her with the necessary quantity of coals, and both the vessels left for Bombay on Tuesday evening. The s. s. Satrunji experienced strong monsoon and heavy seas after leaving Rutnagiri.

THE GAEKWAR'S FAMILY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Since the departure of H. H. the Maharajasaheb Gaekwar to Europe in May last, all the members of his family stayed at Lanowlee till the end of the month, when they removed to Poona, occupying some seven or eight bungalows in the Camp, and where they have been staying till now. Their sojourn in Poona has not only been of benefit to themselves but to many of the Brahmins, Bhikshooks and the poor of the city. Her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Gaekwar, C.I., who has by her intelligence, education, and graceful manners and acts endeared herself to the ladies of the station, both high and low, has been making many charitable gifts. Her Highness gave about forty costly silver dishes, a gold image, and rupees in cash to Brahmin applicants, feasted several hundreds of them with rich dinners, accompanied by a present of one rupee to each Brahmin as Daruna, many of them receiving cash presents, varying from rupees five to rupees fifteen. The family had frequent opportunities to move in varied society here, of course in complete acordance with the purda system. Among the several entertainments given in their honor, the evening party at D. B. Laxumanrao Jagannath Vaidya may well be mentioned. Here, there were separate gentlemen and ladies gathering composing of the best of the Poona Society; nautches, illumination, present of expensive gold clothings, fruits, sweetmeets, huge garlands of precious flowers, attar, pan, supari, &c. Before leaving Poona his Highness the Heir-apparent and the other Princes paid a visit to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, who very kindly received them at Ganesh Khind Government House, the Princes were accompanied by Mankaree, Karbharee and Mr. Pitale Vakeel. H. H. Chimnabaisaheb, being somewhat latterly unwell, was unable to respond to some purda parties invitations. On Tuesday afternoon, their Highnesses the Maharanee Chimnabai Saheb, Princes Fathesingrao, Jeysingrao, Shivajeerao, and Princess Indera Raja with their trusted Mankaries, Personal Manager, Bombay Vakeel, and Staff followers, left for Baroda direct, in a special, to which the Gaekwaree saloons and cooking carriage were attached. On the Poona station platform, the former Dewans of Baroda, the A.-D.-C., and the friends of H. H. Gaekwar were present, to bid good-bye to their Highnesses, who were presented with *pan suparee* and loaded with garlands of flowers, by Bissaldar Sayadulla Khan, Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim, Cooverjee, Swamy, and others.

THE OPIUM QUESTION IN BOMBAY.

On Monday night, at ten o'clock, the *chundool* and *madat* shops in Bombay were closed in accordance with Government order. The present action is taken by Government in consequence of Sir Joseph Pease's motion in the House of Commons on the 10th April, 1891, and its effects at present are to deprive about six or seven hundred opium-smokers of the means of gratifying their taste, and all that is new left to them is either to satiate their desire for the drug with dry opium which is still obtainable, or commence what are termed "smoking clubs." The closing of the *chundool* and *madat* shops took place without incident on Monday night, the work being entrusted to Messrs. Nagindas Maniklal and Judah Isaac and two inspectors of the Opium Department. On Tuesday morning a large crowd of smokers gathered at the Customs House, and asked to be allowed to see the Collector, but this was denied them, Mr. J. M. Campbell explaining that he could do nothing in the matter. They were, however, promised that if they put their grievance into writing it would be forwarded to the proper quarter. After a little difficulty the smokers were got rid of, threatening to establish smoking clubs. It is quite possible for the smokers to take this course and indulge in the drug to their hearts' content, and at the same time circumvent the clamouring opium reformers. A club so formed is entitled to keep on its premises an allowance of two tolas per member. Beyond the momentary inconvenience caused to smokers no absolute good has been done, and the resolution of Government cannot be considered as a step in the direction of putting down the so-called evil. In a very few days the clubs will be in operation, and the wants of the six or seven hundred smokers fully supplied. In the meantime they are satisfying their craving by opium eating.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant A. H. O. Spence, King's Own Scottish Borderers, has been appointed to the Central India Horse, on probation for the Staff Corps.

Double mileage allowance under the Civil Service Regulations is admissible to officers when travelling on duty in the Shan States, and when travelling by boat in the Bhamo District.

The Secretary of State has approved of the exchange which the Government of India sanctioned between Lieutenant C. C. Cook, 1st Bombay Lancers, and Lieutenant C. C. Leveson-Gower, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

The question of what measures should be taken by Account officers to ensure that nerricks and prices current on which compensation for food and forage are based, are correct, and accurately represent market rates, is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Major W. H. Young, Military Accounts Department, who arrives in India from furlough to England, has been ordered to Madras, to take the place of Major John Fordyce, lately transferred to that Presidency, who has been obliged to proceed home for the benefit of his health.

Captain W. H. Scott, East Lancashire Regiment, and Lieutenant E. H. Gorges, Manchester Regiment, have been granted two months extension of leave. Lieutenant A. E. Clerk, East Lancashire Regiment, and Lieutenant E. R. Gordon, 2nd Dragoon Guards, remain at home on extended leave till 3rd September and 11th October next, respectively.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—In India: Lieutenant R. W. Falcon, 4th Sikh Infantry 5½ months; Captain J. H. Balfour, 13th Bengal Lancers, for 46 days; Captain C. J. Jenkinson, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lucknow, for 60 days, on private affairs. Lieutenant W. T. C. Poole, 8th Bengal Infantry, to Barrackpore for 6 months to study the language.

It is reported that Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Miley, Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, who is now at home, has not been able to return within the period of his privilege leave, and that he has converted the latter into leave on medical certificate; meaning to return to India in November next. Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Sawyer officiates as Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, until Lieutenant-Colonel Miley returns.

The following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions: Captain A. G. Jeffreys, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenant C. D. Mears, East Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenants G. W. G. Lindesay and A. B. Minchin, Bedfordshire Regiment; Lieutenant G. R. D. Churchill, East Surrey Regiment; but the last named will remain with the 2nd Battalion till next trooping season. To 2nd Battalions: Lieutenant A. C. J. Campbell, Middlesex Regiment; Lieutenant J. M. S. Crealock, Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenant F. M. Watkins, Royal Irish Regiment; but the two last named will remain with the 1st Battalions until next trooping season.

Suicides have odd ways. A Hungarian of Budapest the other day shot himself in the head with a revolver. It turned out that the wound thus inflicted was more painful than dangerous, whereupon, with his face bleeding, he went off to the public executioner's house and asked that functionary to be obliging enough to hang him. Naturally the strange request was not acceded to. The executioner went to telephone to one of the hospitals to send for his unwelcome visitor, who during his momentary absence made another attempt to destroy himself, this time by hanging. He was cut down in time, but his condition was such that little hope is entertained of his recovery.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Office, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present: The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Committee considered report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on the resolution of the Government on the Municipal Commissioner's administration report for 1891-92.

The report of the Sub-Committee being a very long document, we quote the following portion from it:—

Government in their resolution say:—"The policy of speculation alluded to in last year's review was again pursued with some success, as a net profit of about Rs. 54,000 was realized from the sale of Government Paper and Port Trust Bonds and Rs. 1,65,535 from interest on investments of money and surplus cash. The Budget Estimate for interest was again much too low, and the cause has been only partly explained. If works for which loans have been raised are being postponed through an unwillingness on the part of the Municipality to part with favourable investments, it is open to consideration whether the conditions on which sanction was given to the loans being raised are being adhered to." The Sub-Committee in reply to the above say:—Three charges are made, either directly or indirectly, in the above extract:—(a) That the operations which resulted in a profit of Rs. 54,000 on the sale of Public Securities and Rs. 1,65,535 from interest on investments were speculative. (b) That the Budget Estimate for interest was much too low. (c) That works for which loans have been raised are being postponed for the sake of holding on to the Securities in which the funds have been invested. They may be taken together. The following Securities were sold during the year at the rates, on the dates, and for the objects stated against each:—

Loan.	Amount.	Cost of purchase.	Sum realized on sale.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
(1) 12 Lakhs Drainage and Water Works Loan— 4 per cent. Government Paper	315000	313818 12 0	331537 8 0	17718 12 0
(2) 35 Lakhs Sanitary Works Loan— 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds	200100	193337 0 0	200911 0 0	7814 0 0
(3) Surplus Cash— 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds	12000	11910 0 0	12326 14 8	416 14 8
4 per cent. Government Paper	219000 / 50000	279423 4 0	283172 0 0	9018 12 0
(4) Municipal Building Fund— 4 per cent. Government Paper	27300	27155 4 0	274931 4 0	19888 2 0
Do ...	230500	227906 14 0		
Total ...	1055000	1039112 2 0	1113178 10 8	54066 8 8

(1) This loan was raised chiefly for the Queen's Road and Girgaum Sewerage Works. The sum in question was sold to repay advances from currrent cash balances for those works. The money had been spent on the works. (2) This sum was a part of the investment of the 35 lakhs Loan of 1890, made very shortly after the loan was raised. The advances made against it from cash balances were repaid a year after, *i. e.*, in November 1891, when the market was favourable for sale. Had the market been unfavourable, our balances would have enabled us to postpone the operation. (3) These sums were mostly invested in November and December 1890 at the termination of the period during which, according to notice from the Bank of Bombay, interest ceased to be payable on our deposits, and a portion in March 1891, when a further surplus accrued. They were sold when the money was required. The law requires us either to invest our balances or to deposit them at the Bank of Bombay at interest. When the Bank refused to pay interest any longer on our current deposits, large investments were made. (4) In 1881 a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs was set apart from surplus cash balance, as per Corporation Resolution No. 6239 of 8th August 1881, for the construction of Municipal Offices, and thereafter a sum of Rs. 50,000 was annually voted for the same purpose up to 1887-88, except in 1883-84, when only Rs. 20,000 were voted. The fund thus formed, together with interest accumulations, amounted in 1890-91 to Rs. 7,06,421-8-10, out of which Rs. 4,40,321-5-5

scribed as speculative by providing that "all interest and profits arising from any investment of, or from any transaction in connection with, money belonging to the Corporation 'shall be credited to' the Municipal Fund."

The Government in their resolution again say :—The sums invested in the Bank of Bombay and in securities is shown as Rs. 83,57,758, and a large portion of this—how much exactly it is difficult to ascertain—represents unspent balances of loans raised. It seems probable that the Municipality has of late years borrowed more than was necessary, and the fact that it must, for much of the balance referred to, be paying more interest than it receives tends to discount very considerably the credit taken in the reports for prudent administration of "investments."

The Sub-Committee in reply to the above say :—At page 17 of the Administration Report the Commissioner shows a sum of Rs. 83,57,757-9-1 as "investments of surplus, current and loan balances and of sinking and building insurance, &c., funds, and cash (in Bank and Office Treasuries)." The exposition of the items which made up this great sum was a necessary duty of the Chief Accountant, and it will be found that he has performed it in statement 5, pages 180-181 of his report. He there shows a cash balance of Rs. 1,83,604 and investments amounting to Rs. 81,74,154, or Rs. 83,57,758 in all. The investments of loan balances are also shown at pages 100-101 of the report. Both these statements seem as clear as it is possible to make them, and it is not understood how any difficulty could have attended the ascertaining from them with exactitude what the unspent balances of loans actually amount to if the report was read with care and attention. It will be observed that the above statement shows unspent balances of loans amounting to Rs. 40,67,053. Of this sum, Rs. 14,03,000 are invested in our own 5 per cent. paper, and on this portion at all events we are not paying more interest than we receive. The balance is Rs. 26,64,053 only. It will be advisable, however, that some explanation should be attached with regard to each loan to account for the existence of the balance of that loan, and this has been done in Appendix B. With regard to the first three of the five years referred to by Government, it may be observed that we borrowed 110 lakhs against an expenditure of 105 lakhs, and that the balance did not suffice to meet loan works requirements up to the monsoon of the following year. The Chief Accountant explains this in para. 4 of his report No. 1106 of 30th June, 1891, written on the Government review of the Administration Report for 1889-90. The explanation with regard to the fourth year, 1890-91, has already been given. It was the difficulties which attended the acquisition of land for the Pawai Works and for roads which kept so long on our books the large balance of the 35 lakhs loan of 1890-91. In the fifth year more was spent than was raised. The difference (15 lakhs) over the whole period of five years between the sums raised and the sums spent is, it will be seen, amply accounted for by the difficulties attending land acquisition, which have been just referred to. A careful mastery of details and a general purview of facts and figures seem to lead inevitably to the conclusion that there has been no inconsiderate borrowing on the part of the Municipality and that where sums borrowed have not been spent, it has been entirely owing to causes beyond our control. It will not be out of place, however, to make a passing reference to the difficulties which have hampered the Municipality in past years in raising loans, whether in such amounts as were strictly required or at times convenient to themselves, and we annex in Appendix C certain correspondence which is relevant to this point, and which illustrates the inconvenience which has attended loan operations from the restrictive regulations of Government. It will be observed that the inconvenience was admitted and some effort made to remedy it. Having to announce far ahead of our actual requirements the loans which we intend to raise, it is obvious that we cannot fix their amount relatively to those requirements with the same precision as if we were not obliged to do so ; and beyond this cause there are numerous reasons to account in given cases, and which more or less apply in every case, for expenditure after the loan has been raised being delayed beyond what was anticipated when it was announced, and these have been specifically alluded to in the course of this memo.

The Government again in their resolution say :—"In conclusion, his Excellency in Council can only remark again, as last year, that it is practically impossible to ascertain from the information given the exact financial position and prospects of the Municipality."

In reply to the above the Sub-Committee say :—This criticism will perhaps be best considered when the Accountant-General's suggestions for amending our accounts are before the Standing Committee. We may say here that our present system of accounts has been in existence for more than twenty years,and it is a little strange that it should only have been found out to be unintelligible two years ago. There have been alterations here and there of detail and additions under the new Act, but the system is practically that introduced by Mr. (now Sir) Theodore Hope, one of the best accountants who ever belonged to the Civil Service. It seems to us that the comment is hardly a fair one, and the case cited under para. 6 seems to us to indicate that in point of fact the details given have not been studied with that care which it is obvious must be required before accounts relating to such large transactions can be mastered. The Sub-Committee in submitting this report think it desirable to call the attention of the Standing Committee to the constitutional question involved. No power or authority is given to the Government by the Municipal Act to interfere in the conduct of Municipal Finance to which alone the Government Resolution is confined, In this respect there is a distinct difference between the Bombay (City) Municipal Act and that for the Municipalities in the Mofussil (Act II of 1884) where complete powers of control are given to Government and procedure for enforcing that control is provided. It may no doubt be said that any criticism on the part of higher authority on Municipal action is to be welcomed ; but the Sub-Committee are at the same time of opinion that it should be distinctly understood that such criticism will in future be received not as given in exercise of a right, but as in the nature of friendly advice.

Mr. Javerilal said, that he dissented from the spirit of the Sub-Committee's report. He thought that every criticism coming from Government, whether favourable or unfavourable, especially in regard to financial questions deserved their best consideration. If the critic was ill-informed, it was their duty to point out where the error lay, but he did not think that the Committee was consulting the interests of the Municipality by contending that Government had no right under the Act to point out where the Corporation was mistaken. He was in favour of welcoming all criticism from Government, especially on financial questions. This very report of the Sub-Committee admitted that the remarks of Government with regard to the liberal estimates in the Health Department budget were just.

Mr. Roughton observed that no power or authority was given to the Government to interfere with the conduct of the Municipal finance. There was a distinct difference between the Bombay Municipal Act at present in force and the Act II. of 1884 which governed the Municipalities in the mofussil, where complete powers of control were given to the Government and procedure was provided for enforcing that control. The Government were quite welcome to express their opinion as a superior body on Municipal matters, but it must at the same time be distinctly understood that such opinion or criticism should be in the nature of friendly advice and not in the exercise of their right.

The Standing Committee approved and adopted the report, and resolved to forward the same to the Corporation as the report from the Standing Committee.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PAPERS.

Memorandum from the Commissioner reporting the sale of four per cent. Government paper for Rs.1,46,000 belonging to the 44 lakhs sanitary works loan deposit account on 26th ultimo at 107 3-16. Stating that this sale plus those already reported aggregate Rs. 11,00,100, which is in excess by Rs. 100 of the limit of Rs. 11 lakhs fixed by the Standing Committee was recorded, and sanction was given to the further sale of four per cent. Government Securities to the extent of Rs. 8 or 9 lakhs whenever required for current expenses.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

HERE is a curious advertisement appearing in some of the London papers :—

A REAR-ADMIRAL'S COCKED HAT was TAKEN away from under the bench in the corridor on the left of the ball-room (facing the dais) on the night of the State Ball at Buckingham Palace, on July 10th, and a Commander's cocked hat left in its place. The latter is now in the Lost Property Office, where its owner can recover it, and he is requested to return the Rear-Admiral's cocked hat.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before KHAN BAHADUR HORMUSJI DADABHOY, 4th Judge.)

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

JETHABHOY SEWJI AND CO. VS. SHEPHERD AND CO.

AN important decision to Indian Railway Companies, and also to shipping companies in particular, was delivered yesterday by his Honour the Fourth Judge.

In this suit the plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendants, Rs. 507-14, being the amount of Port Trust charges levied in Bombay, at the rate of two annas per bale, in excess of the freight, for which they had undertaken to carry consignment of cotton from Gudnk and Hoobli, both stations on the Southern Maharatta Railway line.

Mr. Dinshaw Davar, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw and Mr. Munchashunker, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, represented the defendants.

Before delivering judgment, his Honour inquired of Mr. Russell, counsel for the defendants, whether his clients wished to state a case for the opinion of the High Court, as the judgment was against the defendants on all points ; if so, the defendants must intimate their wish to the Court before the judgment was delivered.

Mr. Russell, after consulting Mr. Smetham, who instructed him in the case, informed the Court that his clients did not want a case to be stated for the opinion of the High Court.

His Honour, then, in delivering the judgment, said : It was stated by the learned counsel for the defence that demands similar to that advanced in this case have been decided adversely to the claimants by the learned Chief Judge and other Judges of this Court. I regret to find myself under the necessity of differing from them. This casts upon me the duty of giving the reasons for my judgment at greater length than I should otherwise have done. Plaintiffs are cotton merchants in Bombay. They seek to recover from the defendants, who carry on business in the style of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, the sum of Rs. 507-10-4, being the amount of what are called Port Trust charges, levied in Bombay at the rate of 2 annas per bale in excess of the freight for which they had undertaken to carry consignments of cotton from Gudnk and Hoobli, both stations on the Southern Maratha Railway line. They prefer in the alternative a claim to the abovementioned sum as damages sustained by them in consequence of defendants' placing their (plaintiffs') property in such a position as to necessitate the payment of the said charges in order to obtain delivery of it. The material facts are as follows : 4,083 bales of cotton were entrusted to the Southern Maratha Railway Company in respect of which they granted railway receipts, all in the form of exhibit No. I. This acknowledges the receipt of the goods for conveyance to "Bombay Station." Three separate charges are noted on it—so much for the S. M. R. Company, so much for the West of India Portuguese Railway, and so much for the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. These three sums are added together and a lump amount is inserted in the column of remarks. The transit is partly by railway and partly by sea. Prior to December of 1890 the British India Steam Navigation Company brought the goods from the Marmagoa to Bombay and landed them at the Prince's Dock in charge of the Port Trust, they themselves paying the Port Trust charges. Information was then conveyed to the parties concerned in the form of exhibit No. 2 with one important exception, viz., no demand was therein inserted for the Port Trust charges. They never pretended to any claim of that sort, and there is no foundation for the suggestion of Mr. Russell, that the charges were forborne as a matter of favour. On presentation of exhibit No. 1 and payment of the freight therein mentioned a delivery order was handed to the consignee or his servant in the form of exhibit A. When the defendants succeeded to this business no notice was given that they contemplated a departure from the course uniformly followed by their predecessors. They made an addition, however, to exhibit A and No. 2 of P. T. (Port Trust)charges at 2 annas per bale. No delivery order was issued until the consignee paid the stipulated freight plus these expenses. In other respects, there was not any material variation. The whole of the foreshore is vested in the Port Trust. Under sections 42 of Bombay Act 6 of 1879 they are authorized to frame a scale of charges to be levied upon goods for (1) landing, (2) wharfage, (3) cranage, and (4) storage of goods at any dock in the possession of the Board. In the book of charges published in virtue of this power (exhibit No. 3), in the column headed imports, wharfage 2 annas per bale of cotton is mentioned as the proper charge. The act creates a lien in favour of the Port Trust to that extent. In the first instance the consignee has to pay the charge, but this does not affect the rights and liabilities of the shipowner and consignee *inter se*. It is of the utmost importance in this case to ascertain the exact nature of the services creating this lien. The dock superintendent describes them as follows : (1) Unhooking the sling from the ship's side ; (2) removing the goods from the wharf into a shed ; (3) sorting them ; (4) stacking them ; (5) delivering them to the consignees ; and (6) accounting for them to the shipowner. It is abundantly clear from this detailed explanation that the charge is essentially for the landing of the goods and delivering them to the owners. It so happens that in order to ensure despatch the Port Trust employ the defendants to do these services and to collect their dues, paying to them a certain percentage as their remuneration. Exhibit C. is the original, and exhibit No. 4 the amended agreement between the defendants and the West of India Portuguese Railway. The former provides that the rate in exhibit No. 1 includes all landing charges at Marmagoa and Bombay. The 14th clause is to this effect : "The Bombay Steam Navigation Company shall land and deliver the goods to the consignees from their godowns in Bombay." In May 1892 defendants thought it expedient to modify exhibit C, but of this they gave no notice to the public. In their letter of 22nd December 1891 (exhibit D) they say "the same rates are now in force on that line (S.-M. Ry. Co.) and have been adopted by ourselves in the through booking of goods." At the same time they forwarded to the plaintiffs the book of rates of the S.-M. Ry. Co. (exhibit E). It is entirely silent as to any additional charge. The principal question which the facts raise is, Who is ultimately bound to pay the Port Trust charges ? That depends on what is the contract between the parties. Beyond all question the whole contract is incorporated in the railway receipt. Mr. Russell maintained that it ought to be construed, if rightly construed, with reference to its subject matter. Mr. Shepherd admitted his liability to deliver the bales according to exhibit No. 1. A railway company undertakes to convey them to Bombay for a lump sum ; this necessarily involves the further undertaking on its part to deliver them to the consignee for the stipulated price. Section 51 of Act 9 of 1890 allows the company a certain degree of latitude in imposing any conditions as to the "delivering" of the goods, but it has not availed itself of it in the present case. Why should the Court import into such a contract, unambiguous in its terms, all or any of the usages by which bills of lading are governed ? It was argued on the part of defendants that regard being had to the customary modes of discharging cargo they were free from all liability the moment the goods left the ship's deck and Pelerocichino vs. Bott, 9 L. R. C. P. 355, was cited in support of this proposition. The class of cases of which that and Moore vs. Harris, L. R. 1, App. Cas. 318, are familiar examples, all termed on the wording of the bills of lading, declaring in express terms that the goods were to be "delivered from the ship's deck, where the ship's responsibility shall cease." No such agreement is alleged in this case. Defendants are then forced to take up another position quite as untenable, the cargo having been discharged in the Prince's Dock, which is the customary mode—delivery to the Port Trust is equivalent to delivery to the plaintiffs. This sentence is compounded of an incorrect statement of fact and an illogical deduction of law. Assume it to be true. What then? As observed by Latham J. "usage may control the place or manner of delivery, the question of what payment is to be made" before delivery seems to stand on a different footing(Scott vs. Finlay, 1. L.R. 7 Bom. 393). The onus still lies upon the defendants to show that plaintiff could have acquired possession of his property from the Port Trust with complete dominion and control over it for the stipulated price. It is the carrier's duty not only to carry,but it is his duty deliver (Brown's Carriers' Law, p. 195). For their convenience and not in consequence of any default on plaintiff's part their ships entered the docks and unloaded the cargoes there. If that be the true position of the defence then it is undistinguishable from Scott vs. Finlay (supra). The test there suggested by his Lordship Justice Bayley is equally applicable to this case. Had the goods been damaged while in the process of being removed from the vessel to be deposited on the wharf the loss would have fallen on the shipowner. That plainly indicates that the Port Trust are agents of the ship and not of the owner of the cargo. Suppose, as Mr. Robertson put it, the freight had been prepared, could the defendants have successfully maintained a right of lien on the goods ? I clearly think not. The case is otherwise, where the consignee does not appear to claim and receive them. The master may land and warehouse them, and then the consignees will be liable for expenses incurred in doing so (Carver's Carriage by Sea, p. 457 ; Steward vs. J. Rogerson, L. R. 6, C. P. 424). The ultimate responsibility for the Port Trust charges, in other words for the landing and delivering charges, as between the shipowner and the consignee, must be held, even on this the most favourable view of the defence, to rest with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. The same result is arrived at if, instead of resorting to a mere hypothesis, we consider the actual agreement and ascertain the intention of the parties—the intention to be judged of from the expressions used in exhibit No. 1 and not by reference to what might or ought in fairness to have been the intention. The Southern Maratha Railway Company received the goods upon an agreement to convey them to Bombay station for a particular price. At the intended destination the company becomes entitled to the promised reward and the consignee to delivery on such payment. It is immaterial to the latter what and how many contracts the company makes to perform the transit or how the price of the conveyance is apportioned. His obligation is one and indivisible and begins on acceptance of the railway receipt, in which is enunciated the whole agreement. His duty ends on payment of the stipulated reward. The last clause endorsed on the railway receipt expressly provides that a delivery order shall be issued on delivery of the railway receipt. Now, the words "Bombay Station" may mean any place, any wharf, any warehouse, any depot within the limits of the City. The carrier may deposit the goods at any of these places, but the law in contract and the nature of the transaction all require that he should create no further charge. The expenses of and consequent upon such delivery at the places indicated must be borne in the absence of any agreement to the contrary by himself. Having no godowns of his own, for his convenience he employs the agency of the Port Trust, whose lien attaches the moment the goods are put on the wharf. He should pay the charge in order to give a free delivery. Any argument exonerating him from this liability must lead to the absurd conclusion that he could do indirectly what it is not permissible to him to do directly, viz, shift the reponsiblity from his shoulders on to those of plaintiffs by the simple contrivance of calling in the aid of the Port Trust. Much of the confusion in these cases has arisen, I think, from not distinguishing the two characters filled by the Port Trust and the defendants in this transaction. The former are agents of the latter for rendering the terminal services and consequently for the exaction of the Port Trust charges. The latter are agents of the former for performing the same services and collecting the dues in consideration of remuneration moved to them. In the face of their agreement with the West of India Portuguese Railway are the defendants entitled to urge that delivery from their godowns means the same thing as the godowns of the Port Trust ? And if they meant the same thing why was the agreement modified by inserting the words "from the godowns of the Port Trust ?" Why, again, the addition to it of the words, "but excluding wharfage" levied by the Port Trust at Bombay ? Defendants, as a last resource, seek shelter under the seventh condition on the back of the railway receipt. They argue that the Port Trust expenses are a "charge on their shipping line. The simple answer to this agreement is, that the Prince's Dock are no part of their line any more than they form part of the numerous shipping lines using them. Independently of these considerations, the defendants are stopped from averting a state of things contrary to their representation in their letter of 22nd December, 1891 (exhibit D). That letter, the rates given in exhibit E were in force on their line and were adopted by them in the through booking of goods] (section 115 of Act I of 1872). One more point remains to decide. It was said the payments were not made under coercion or protest of any kind and therefore no action will lie for their recovery. Upon mature consideration the Court is of opinion that they were not voluntary payments. There was no active opposition to them because the charges were comparatively insignificant, but the plaintiffs' agents, Messrs. Pestonjee, were thoroughly cognizant of their true character, having transacted this sort of business for many years. He made his objection to the clerk who issued the delivery orders, and never relinquished his right to contest their legality. The claim must be adjudicated in the plaintiffs' favour either as money had been received by the defendants to the plaintiffs' use or as damages resulting to them by reason of the defendants putting a stop on the goods in breach of their agreement, whereby the plaintiffs were obliged to pay the terminal charges in order to redeem their property. I enter up judgment for the sum sued for, and certify Rs. 85 as plaintiffs' advocate's costs.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following further subscriptions have been promised—Rs. 48,001-8-0—Athrough Bai Bhicaiji Ardeshir Javeri :—A Parsee Lady,Rs. 40; Dossibai Dorabji Adenwala and daughters, Rs. 25 ; Khursedbai Rustomji Boga, Avabai Dinshaw Dabas, and Jerbai F B. Seerbai, each Rs. 10 ; Bhicaiji Dossabhoy Jassawala, and Javerbai Jagmohundas, each Rs. 7 ; Maneckbai Framjee Bharoocha, Ratanbai N. D. Banajee, Meherbai Muncherji Gagrat, Ratanbai Jehangirji Soonawala, Ratanbai Edulji Powwala, Pirozbai Rustomji Koyajee, Bomabai Framji Khambata, Bachoobai Hormusji Gazdar, Sereenbai Ardeshir Setna, Meherbai Jehangir Tijoreewala, a Parsee Lady, another Parsee Lady, a third Parsee lady, a fourth Parsee Lady, Gulbai H. Mungur, Jerbai Bomonji Kabrajee, Rati, Sereenbai Pestonji Warden, R. R. Kapadia, B. K. M., Bachoobai D Doctor, Veerbai, E. Talati, Pirozbai J. Lelawwala, Maneckbai J. Kanga, Avabai S. Bharoocha, Bhicaiji F. Karaka, B. H. D. Ratanbai M.' Murzban, Mithibai J. Divecha, each Rs. 5 ; Dinbai P. Lakadawala, Rs. 4, Meherbai P. Cama, a Parsee Lady, Sereenbai K. Pocha, Ratanbai J. Ghadiali, each Rs. 3 ; Dinbai B. Dubash, a Parsee Lady, Sereenbai Rustomji, Sereenbai Khersedji, Nanibai D. Pocha, a Parsee Lady, Sereenbai Edulji Laher, Jerbai Nanabhoy Bhicaji B. Bharoocha, a Parsee Lady, a Parsee Widow, Perozbai J. Mistri, Perozbai K. Kanga, Aimai Shapoorjee, Khursedbai Dossabhoy Motiwala, A Hindoo Lady, a Parsee Lady, Dinbai Hormusji Belgamwala, Aimai Ratanbai Umrigar, Bunde Khoda, a Parsee Lady, Sereenbai H. Bharoocha, Herabai Dorabji Kapadia, and Bachoobai and Dhunbai D. Kapadia, each Rs. 2 ; Ratanbai Nowrojee Screwwalla,Manekbai M. Setna, and Dossibai Nowrojee, Kapadia, each Rs. 1 ; Shett Navrojee Manockji Rs. 15 ; Shett Munsukram Suryaram, Rs. 11; Ardesher Hormusji, Rs. 5 ; (Rs. 352) Khiwji Gangjee, Rs. 400 ; Rustomji C. Davur and family, Rs. 101; Cowasji Dinshaw Bros. and Visram Ebrahim & Co., Rs. 100 ; R. D. Setna, Rs. 25 ; Framji Hormusji Arjanei and Dossabhoy H. R. Limji Panday, each Rs. 7; Surg.-Major K. S. Nariman, Rs. 5. Total promised —Rs. 49,098-8-0.

The following further sums have been already paid—Rs. 14,947-8-0. Paid as above Rs. 644, Dharamsee and Narotum Morarji Gokuldas, Rs. 3,000 ; Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Rs. 1,000 ; the late Mr. Cursetji Paloji Powwala,Rs. 500; Jeewa Dayal, Rs. 301; Nurmahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Rs. 300 ; Ardesher and Dinshaw D. Bolton and Hormusji Bomonji Jijeebhoy, each Rs. 250; Bomonji Cursetji Sett, Rs. 100; and D. E. Wacha, Framjee A. Davur, and Edulji Merwanji Dubash, each Rs. 25 ; S. H. Patuk, Rs. 15. Total paid —Rs. 21,382-8-0.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

FOURTH MEETING.

THE following is the result of the Monsoon Mud Sports held yesterday afternoon at the Marine Lines :—

I.—TENT-PEGGING, TILTING AT ARING IN THE GROUND. (Horses.)

Ferguson 1
Steuart 2

II.—TENT-PEGGING, TILTING AT A RING IN THE GROUND. (Ponies.)

Muirhead 1
Pile 2

III.—TROTTING RACE.

Ellison 1
Steuart 2

IV.—JUMPING COMPETITION—(horses).

Ferguson 1
Wickham 2

V.—JUMPING COMPETITION—(ponies).

Hammond 1
Ellison 2

VI.—JALDI STAKES.

Ferguson 1
Cappar 2

VII.—POLO BALL GATHERING BAREBACKED.

Pile 1
Steuart 2

THE PATAN RIOTS.

THE following gentlemen have subscribed as mentioned below towards a fund raised at the Madhav Baug Meeting held last Sunday for the purpose of giving relief to the relations of those who have fallen victims to the riots at Patan, and also to take such steps as to the committee may seem proper :—

	Rs.
Messrs. Vurjivandas Madhavdas and Sons	401
Messrs. Thackersey Moolji and Co	250
Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Co	250
Mr. Chatoorbhuj Morarji	250
Messrs. Morarji Gocouldas and Co.	250
Mr. Morarji Gocouldas Monji	251
Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas	201
Mr. Luxmidas Khimji	151
Mr. Munji Nursey	151
Messrs. Damodar and Dayabhai Tapidas	151
Messrs. Jairam Narotji and Sons	151
Mr. Vundravandas Ramji	140
Mr. Kalidas Jutha	101
Mr. Gheilabhai Dayal	51
Mr. Jugjivan Premraj	51
Mr. Jeevundas Tricumdas	51
Mr. Goculdas Shivji	51
Mr. Raghavji Anandji	51
Mr. Raghoonath Tarachand	51
Mr. Damodar Valji	51
Mr. Karsondass Halloo	51
Mr. Morarji Cullianji	51
Mr. Doongersey Nursey	51
Mr. Purshotum Anandji	51
Mr. Purshotum Lukhmidas	51
Mr. Anandji Valji	51
Mr. Tullucohand Jaitha	51
Mr. Megji Govind	51
Mr. Morarji Velji	51
Mr. Hemraj Canji	51
Mr. Goculdas Coorji	51
Mr. Gheilabhai Haridas	25
Total	Rs. 3,851

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

IT is early yet observes the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* to decide how the change in the currency is likely to affect the foreign trade of India. But from present appearances it may be fairly said that in regard to trade with gold countries, there is reason to expect an uninterrupted flow on the lines to which we have been accustomed. Here in Calcutta the only articles of export which for the moment are in evidence are tea and jute. Tea is doing remarkably well, and though dealers in jute are somewhat cautious, it is a caution which guards against anticipating markets and betokens a great improvement in the tone of trade. There is a lull in linseed, after the heavy shipments in April and May, which is only natural, and wheat, though a good crop is being held back, as it has been in former years, because the home markets are stocked. The unfavourable weather in Europe for wheat-growing this year will probably tell on supplies towards the end of the year, and India will be in a good position to meet the demand when it sets in.

As was clearly foreseen, a serious disturbance of a trade has resulted between India and silver countries. But so far it appears to be chiefly a pause pending the adjustment of prices. As regards opium, I am informed that the consumption of the Indian drug in China has during July shown no diminution, nor is there any reason to expect that the demand for it in the Straits and Indo-China will lessen. But the Chinamen have not yet been asked to pay more for the drug than they paid formerly, and it is doubtful if they will do so. The cultivation of opium in China is steadily on the increase, and though the Indian article still commands a preference it is generally thought that the preference will not be maintained at an enhanced price.

There will be a serious loss to holders of opium in China, stocks being at present reported as 3,900 chests in Hongkong and 2,400 chests in Shanghai, bought on the basis of a return at the exchange of about Rs. 220. The loss between this rate and to-day's quotation of Rs. 192 represents a loss of about 14 per cent.

There was a report spread at the time of the last opium sales that buyers had leagued together not to bid over a certain price, but I am in a position to state that the report was absolutely incorrect, and that the community in whose hands the opium trade chiefly rests are the last people to enter into any such combination. A certain hesitation as to exchange restricted buying, but those who were successful bidders stand to realise a very good profit, and in consequence the biddings at the next sales are likely to be much brisker. The average may be expected to be over Rs. 1,000 per chest.

It is not too much to say that the trade with China in cotton yarn is temporarily paralysed. But cotton is not in the same position as opium. For the cotton at present grown in China is unsuitable for making good yarn. There are two native-owned mills erected near Shanghai, which have attempted the task and failed, and the Chinese are still adverse to the introduction of European machinery. There is no good reason why Indian mills should not continue to supply China at cheaper rates than Manchester mills, and as the Chinese must have cotton yarn cessation of trade cannot be of long continuance.

I am sorry to see that you strenuously oppose the claims of the exchange banks to be treated more leniently in regard to their shut-out silver. The plea that the banks deserve no consideration because they have speculated, is one which cannot be upheld. No trade can be carried on without an element of chance, and it is almost impossible to define what is legitimate and what is not legitimate chance. To contest that a speculative business having been done through the facilities afforded by exchange banks makes them partners to the speculation, is an untenable argument. It might be as truthfully stated that racehorses are responsible for the gambling of the bookmakers. The question really is how far the late Act which kept the mints open to receive and coin silver to an unlimited amount, did or did not constitute an informal contract to shippers of silver to India. Trade may be very immoral, but at least there is no sympathy for a man who promises to pay and evades payment. The exchange banks have few friends in this discussion, because few others are interested, and we all know with what complacency, and even ecstasy, one may view a conflagration which is consuming our neighbours' goods. A good many try to make comparisons by referring to settlements of exchange, sales of goods, purchases of produce, &c., but none of these cases are analogous, because in all such instances there was a buyer on one side and a seller on the other for a specified amount. In the case of the open mints we had a buyer on one side for an unlimited amount, and that buyer, as proved by Lord Herschell's Committee, was an irresistible attractor of the depreciated metal. There was no regulated demand and supply.

BOMBAY LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

THE following resolution is issued in review of the report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1892 :—

RESOLUTION.—The total population of the asylums during the year under review was 999, as compared with 961 in 1891. On 31st December 1892 the number of insanes under treatment was 713. The daily average number of inmates was 737·8 against 713·3 in the preceding year. The death-rate was higher in all the asylums than in the preceding year. The receipts from paying patients exceeded those of 1891 by Rs. 654-11-1. There was a decrease in the cost per head of each patient in all the Asylums except those at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. The net profit during the year on account of manufactures was Rs. 1,389-13-2 against Rs. 1,885-6-1 in 1891.

2. The Judicial Department should be requested to invite the attention of the Superintendent of the Common Jail to the penultimate paragraph of the report regarding the failure on the part of the superintendent to visit the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, in March, 1892, or to make arrangements with some other visitor to take his place as required by standing orders.

THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

THE following assumed names have been registered for season 1893-94, since publication of last Calendar:—Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Sylvie, Mr. Tougall. *Ponies classed, aged and measured.*—Under Rule 2 of Appendix B, the following ponies have been classed, aged and measured on July 14th, 1893, by the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club, and the result is published in accordance with Rule 1 of Appendix B :—

	Age.	Height.	Entitled to run as such height.
Messrs. Ralli & Co.'s b aust m Alice II, *late* Alice..	6	13·3	For life.
Messrs. Cook & Co.'s ch aust m Emu	6	14-0½	For life.
Messrs. Ralli & Co.'s bk br aust m Nellie II. *late* Nellie, by Fitz Quambone—Snowden	Aged	13·3	For life.
Mr. Doura's b c b h Tim by Caractacus—Bluebell	3	13-2½	30 April 1894
Mr. Charles' dk br e m Truth	6	13-2½	For life.

The following ponies were measured by the Up-country Committee at Rawalpindi on the 5th and 7th July 1893, and are entitled to run as described below at all meetings held under Calcutta Turf Club Rules :—

	Age.	Height.	Entitled to run as such height.
Mr. Gerrard's b c b g Lord William II	6	12·3½	For life.
Major H Clerk's gr c b m Mincepie	Aged	13-2½	For life.
Mr. Douglas' ch a h Scimitar	Aged	13·3	For life.
Mr. Douglas' b a h Star	Aged	12·2	For life.
Captain V G Whitla's ch c b m Venus	Aged	13-2½	For life.
Major the Honble U Roche's c b bk g Zelo	4	14-0½	30th April 1894.

THE trial of an Armenian, which is looked forward to with great interest, will shortly commence before the Criminal Court of Stamboul. The accused is a chemist, named Basmadjian, who has been established for many years at Constantinople, were he enjoyed the reputation of an honest and respectable citizen. Basmadjian is suspected of having been implicated in the Koum Kapou riots, and has long been wanted by the police, who, on the denunciation of an informer, recently succeeded in arresting him. He is charged with having supplied, with criminal intent, certain poisonous drugs to his revolutionary compatriots. The accused denies the criminal charge, and while admitting that he frequently sold morphia to Turkish and Armenian students of the Imperial School of Medicine, maintains that there was nothing illegal in his action, inasmuch as the law requires the students of the Imperial College always to be provided with a supply of morphia in order to be able to relieve the sufferings of patients by making subcutaneous injections. Although it has been proved that Basmadjian sold the morphia to the students in consequence of orders which he received from them, the authorities decline to abandon the charge against him, and demand that sentence of death shall be passed upon the prisoner.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lookyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lookyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

WITH this number writes Educational Record of the current month, the present Editor, who has been connected with the Journal for upwards of a quarter of a century, lays down his pen and bids his readers a cordial farewell. The *Bombay Educational Record* arose out of the Elphinstone School Paper, an educational journal established by the late Mr. E. I. Howard, and edited by the late Prof. J. P. Hughlings during the years 1860-64. In 1865, Sir Alexander Grant who had become Director of Public Instruction, remodelled the School Paper, renamed it the *Educational Record*, and started it with great vigour under the editorship of Mr. W. J. Jeaffreson, Principal of Elphinstone High School. This gentleman's health, however, broke down, and to the great loss of the Department he had to retire from India. In January 1867, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, who had succeeded Mr. Jeaffreson in the High School, took over charge of the Record, and with the exception of two furloughs in the first of which the journal was taken care of by Prof. Bellairs and in the second, of three years' duration, was most admirably edited by Mr. H. P. Jacob, a member of the Indian Education Commission, has continued in charge ever since. The *Record*, if it has no other claim to distinction, is thus probably unique in having been controlled by the same Editor for so prolonged a period. The success which the Record has met with, and in some respects this has been remarkable, is due, we believe, to the practical wisdom of its original design as drawn by Sir A. Grant and to the way in which it has stuck to its own modest role and turned a deaf ear to all inducements to enlarge or change it. What then has been this modest role ? To encourage the accurate observation and record of Indian educational phenomena, to encourage the study of educational principles so as to counteract the besetting sin of the Indian teacher which is to fall into grooves and work perfunctorily, to follow for the same reason the eductional work of other countries, and to cultivate and nourish in every way what may be called professional spirit and professional pride based upon a high estimate of the importance of the office and work of the teacher. It is a source of satisfaction to the retiring Editor to believe that a constant singing of variations on these simple themes has not been altogether without effect in bringing about a higher level of professional attainment and an aspiration after a higher tone in our schools. Some day also we belive our long series of volumes will be invaluable to the historian of education in Western India. It would be ungrateful in conclusion not to put on record that Sir. A. Grant, Mr. (now Sir James) Peile, and, during his brief tenure of the office of Director, Mr. Lee-Warner, all took the keenest interest in the success of the Record and did not disdain to contribute to its pages. We have also received the kindest evidences of appreciation from numerous unofficial sources. In bidding our readers farewell we would bespeak for our successors in the editorial chair the same sympathy and support which have been so freely extended to ourselves.

We hope the able paper of Mr. K. K. Kapadia on the improvement of Indian School Furniture will attract the attention it merits, and particularly that the ingenious practical suggestions with which he concludes will be tried and lead to more experiments and suggestions in the same direction. It would undoubtedly be a good thing done if our existing cumbrous and uncomfortable desks and forms could, by a few simple alterations or additions, be made to conform to some extent to modern hygienic requirements In this connection we would call attention to the advertisement further on of Mr. H. N. Lord, the first Curator of the Government Educational Museum, who has for some time past set up as a manufacturer of school furniture. Mr. Lord has already had considerable experience, and as his testimonials show has been of the greatest service to School Managers and Teachers requiring his assistance. All who benefitted by Mr. Lord's ever-ready help when he was Curator, and they are many, will wish him all success in his enterprise equally on public and on private grounds.

From Hygienic furnitrre to School Athletics is a natural transition. The establishment of the High Schools Athletic Association in Bombay, under the auspices of the Venerable Archdeacon Lewis and Messrs. Fulton, Acworth and other well-known friends of physical education, will have a powerful effect on the Bombay Schools and indirectly on the High Schools of the Presidency generally. The Association will collect funds for challenge shields, cups, &c. and will organize the matches to determine the winners, and generally act as a head-quarters to the sporting side of physical education.

We referred some months back to the appalling and continuous loss of life—an average of 100 human lives per mensem in our Presidency alone—caused by the bites of venomous snakes, and inquired whether the Educational Department was doing all it could or might do to help to mitigate the evil. A *Government Gazette* of the 11th May last contained a Despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject, forwarding a lucid and powerful memorandum by Sir Joseph Fayrer, dated 27th December 1892, which furnishes the answer to our question and which deserves the study of all District Officers and Managers and Teachers of Schools. Sir Joseph Frayer pleads for an organised scheme for the destruction of predaceous wild beasts and poisonous snakes based upon a uniform system and to be unremittingly applied. It appears from the memarandum that Sir Joseph is the author of the suggestion regarding the distrib

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE general orders and instructions for the approaching naval manœuvres have been issued from the Admiralty. The objects of the manœuvres are:—On the part of one side to obtain command of the sea between Great Britain and Ireland, and on the part of the other side to prevent this. Each of the two opposing naval forces—the Red and the Blue—is divided into two separate fleets, stationed a certain distance apart. The Red side is, on the whole, stronger than the Blue, but one of the Blue fleets is stronger than one of the Red, and the two Blue fleets, if united, are together stronger than either of the Red. Each Blue fleet at the beginning of operations is nearer to one of the Red than the latter is to the rest of its own side. A force of torpedo-boats is attached to the Blue side. The Red side is to do it a best to bring its opponent to action, either with its own forces combined or not, at the discretion of the senior admiral. If the Blue side has either been defeated or has been compelled to retire to a distance to avoid an engagement, and the Blue torpedo-boats have been destroyed or reduced to inactivity, the admiral of the Red side is to report by telegraph if he considers that his side has gained command of the sea so that a large expedition may be sent across it.

It now appears that lateral stability was not so much in question in the case of the Victoria as early telegrams implied. The element introduced seems to be almost a new one, and the more caution is necessary to prevent our forming preconceived opinions. Most likely on this head the court-martial will be preliminary to a further and more purely scientific inquiry relating to the system on which our ships are built. We always suffer in the Navy, thinks the "Broad Arrow," from the too hasty adoption of opinions, and a too extended action before opinion has by experience hardened into reliable fact. The moment is, therefore, one for excessive guardedness all round, and the most careful analysis of all data before opinions are pronounced. We have already expressed the opinion that the Admiralty have been wise in deciding to hold the court-martial at Malta. In sending out Captain Winsloe, who has for several years been intimately connected with all matters relating to fleet manœuvring, to act as prosecutor, the Board seems to have taken a further judicious step. We must learn to possess our souls in patience until this officer has concluded his painful and most responsible duties. But we must never forget one thing—that, whatever is said, the late Sir George Tryon and every officer concerned have done the very best that was in them at the time. If there has been in any of them a failure, it has been, in legal phraseology, "the act of God."

The "St. James's Gazette" says: Sir Samuel Baker agrees with us in thinking that the main lesson of the Victoria disaster really lies in the light it throws on modern naval construction. He usefully compares the Victoria-Camperdown collision with that between those two "obsolete" vessels, the Vanguard and Iron Duke. In the former case one of our latest modern triumphs of ship building turns over and sinks in a few minutes, while her destroyer is so damaged that she can barely keep afloat. In the case of the older ships, the one that had been struck settled down so slowly that not a life was lost, and the other was hardly damaged. Surely Sir Samuel Baker is not wrong when he says:—"The monster battleships of the present day are so over-burdened with the weight of enormous guns, turrets, barbettes, and 17 inches or 18 inches of armour upon portions of their citadel represented amidships, that they cannot support the extra weight of steel-plating that should be in due proportion throughout the vessels. Accordingly the ends of the ships are without any protection, and they are too weak in their construction to resist the shock of impact, should they attempt to use their rams." We have one vessel in the Navy—the Polyphemus—specially constructed for ramming, and it is generally considered a perfect success. It is singular that the Admiralty have not thought it desirable to build a few more ships of this most formidable type.

When the sad story of the sinking of the Victoria shall have been carefully investigated, says the "Daily Graphic," many valuable and suggestive lessons will, no doubt, be forced upon the attention both of naval architects and of naval officers. In the meantime the catastrophe has already taught a central lesson which needs the approval of no court-martial, and which should at once receive the consideration of those who are engaged in the designing and building of our vessels of war. It is that our battleships are far too easily sinkable. No single blow, either of projectile or of ram, ought to be capable of sending a 10,000-ton man-of-war to the bottom in thirteen minutes. No solitary injury, no matter how grievous, ought to be capable of causing such a craft to almost instantly turn bottom upwards. We expect our officers and men to cheerfully accept the ordinary risks of service in peace and war, and to expose their lives to the assaults of the elements and the projectiles of the foe; but the time has come when we must ask ourselves whether the resources of civilisation are not sufficient to enable us to give them some more trustworthy floating platform than the Victoria was, or than any of our modern ships appear to be. Have we not too freely sacrificed buoyancy and stability in order to secure thick armour, high speed, and immense guns, and are not buoyancy and stability, after all, the two factors which cannot be dispensed with?

The question has been mooted by some who cannever have known discipline themselves, or realised that it is the foundation on which is raised the efficiency of the naval system: Was not Camperdon an occasion for disobedience, asks the "Army and Navy Gazette"? And the apocryphal anecdote of Nelson placing his telescope to his blind eye at Copenhagen is brought forward as an example to be followed. The fact is that Nelson did not disobey orders, and the reply of the navy to the question is given by the men of the Victoria. If subordinates are to be the judges of the expediency of this or that order, what becomes of discipline? If Admiral Markham was to disobey, why not these heroic signalmen who, with the ship actually going down under their feet, telegraphed to their comrades, "Do not send boats." What would those persons have said who hold that risk to life is a warrant for disobedience if Captain Bourke and Lieutenant Heath had refused to go below to see the water-tight doors closed, if these gallant engineers and stokers had deserted their posts in the hour of danger, if the blue-jackets and marines had broken their ranks and jumped for safety before the order was given? No, the keystone of the prosperity of the Empire is the implicit trust which our seamen have in their officers and in one another, and it will be the worst day England ever sees when that trust it dissipated.

A collision that might have been attended with very serious results occurred on Tuesday (July 15) at Chatham Dockyard. During the moving of some of the vessels which are to take part in the naval manœuvres, No. 61, first-class torpedo-boat, was under full steam leaving the Basin, when she collided with the second-class cruiser Medea, which was lying at moorings. The force of the impact partially smashed the bow of the torpedo-vessel and knocked a hole in the side of the Medea. The torpedo-boat was allowed to proceed to Sheerness, where the necessary repairs will be carried out, and it is thought these can be executed by the time fixed for her departure from the Medway. The damage to the Medea has been temporarily dealt with to stop the leakage, but she will have to be docked for repairs. The Medea was not one of the vessels to take part in the manœuvres.

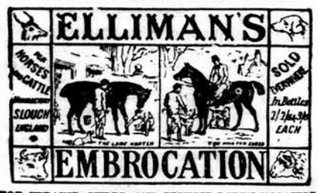
As the outcome of the disaster off Tripoli, members of Parliament are rushing to overhaul the Admiralty and take the control of the fleet. Several notices of motion on going into Committee on the navy estimates have been handed in, with the object of giving "elasticity" to discipline, and limiting manœuvres at sea, on what is called the "battle risk" system. As usual most of these reforms have never seen a battleship.

In the debate on the Army Estimates, the gratifying information was elicited that the War Office is entirely satisfied with the magazine rifle. The Secretary for War spoke in high terms of the weapon; and now that it has been duly tested in the Army, and is still commended, we may assume that the rifle around which so much controversy has raged is definitely selected as the future rifle for our forces. It is reassuring to learn that, in practical use, the rifle has more than fulfilled the expectations formed of its capacities. When the "Times" raised a cry against the rifle, and predicted its complete failure, we, it may be remembered, were about the only paper in the kingdom who could see any merit in it. Yet our judgment would seem to have been sound—sounder at any rate than that of our contemporaries who took up the cry with one accord, and would have involved the taxpayers in a huge expenditure quite needlessly, because the first issues were more or less defective, as first issues invariably are.

Captain J. E. Edmonds, R. E., gives in the "R. E. Journal" some interesting particulars of the Russian Artillery and Engineer Cadet Schools. These schools are conducted in two different lines, namely, on the St. Cyr system, which gives direct commissions from cadet schools, and the St. Maxent system, which educates non-commissioned officers and soldiers already serving for the rank of officer; each system providing about one thousand officers yearly. Twenty-four hours are devoted to study weekly. The winter time table of work is as follows: 8 a.m. breakfast, 8 to 9 drill, 9 to 11-30 study, 12 lunch, 1 to 2 study, 2 the 3 drill, 3 dinner, 5 to 6 study, 6-30 tea, 8-30 supper, 9 roll call, and 11 bed. This refers to the Michel Artillery School at St. Petersburg, at which 160 cadets "are accommodated like soldiers in two huge dormitories." Think of it, oh fastidious parents of young Woolwich and Sandhurst, and rejoice that your sons are not limited to "a warm bath once a fortnight!"

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



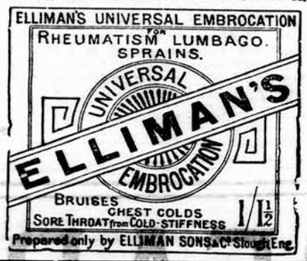
FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

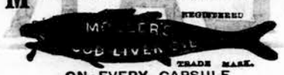
From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1882.
SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.



MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.



ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydrocyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having it. After it—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly *except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is in the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy ——s or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Price Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. *Mention this Paper.*

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.
WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

J. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

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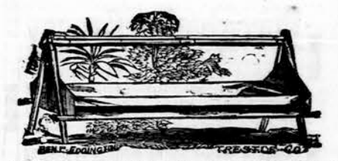

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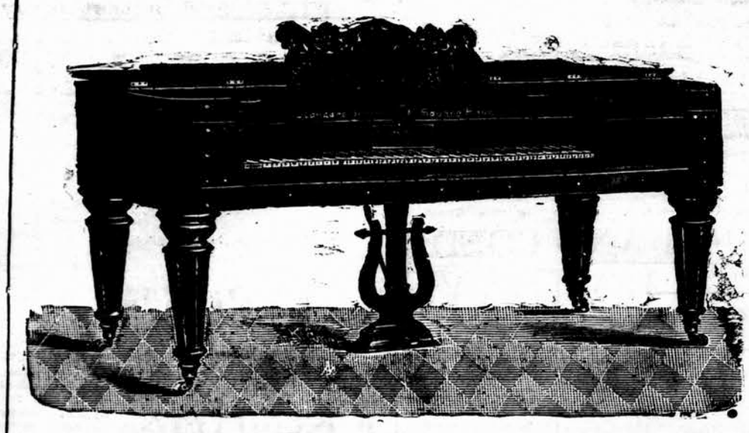

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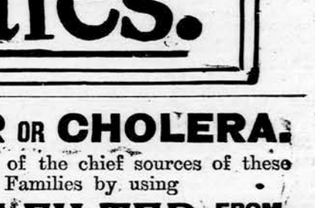
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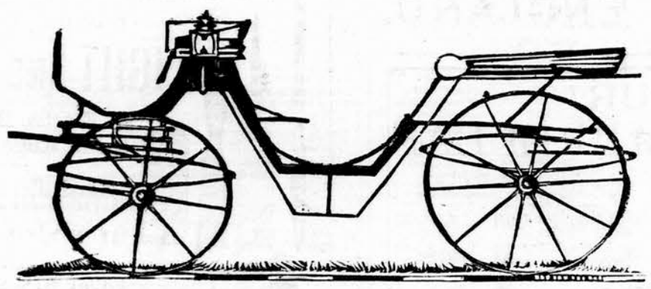

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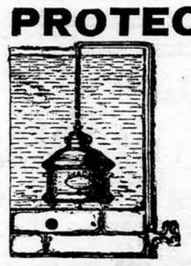
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